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## Cyprus Accord, Ordering Truce, Signed in Geneva

GENEVA, July 30 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers today concluded and signed a new peace agreement for Cyprus, providing for a military standstill on the island tonight. British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said that the agreement also provided for phased withdrawal of foreign military forces from the island. The areas occupied by the Turkish Army, Callaghan said, that the three foreign ministers will meet again here Aug. 2 to start mapping a new constitutional organization for the island state.

### Turkish Army Gains More Cyprus Area Action Taken Before Agreement in Geneva

KYRENIA, Cyprus, July 30 (UPI)—Turkish troops pushed to Greek Cypriot territory today before a three-day truce was announced in Geneva. A regiment of recently arrived troops marched along the coastal highway east of Kyrenia, heading for a new road that swings through Greek Cypriot territory on a junction seven miles from the coastal city. Tanks, jeep-mounted recoilless rifles and artillery units moved up in support.

The Turkish advance was not impeded by Greek Cypriot resistance and UN peace-keeping forces were kept powerless by a Turkish order controlling their movements.

The UN commander, Maj. Gen. Shiv Chaud of India, requested the Turkish officers to try to ease the situation which kept UN food convoys from aiding Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots trapped in rival community areas.

Mr. Callaghan said that the main points of the agreement were:

- It recognizes as "a matter of urgency" the regularization of the situation in Cyprus.
- The area controlled by opposing forces in Cyprus this evening will not be extended. The agreement called for all forces to be pulled back to their original positions.

• A security zone will be established at the limit of the area occupied by Turkish forces. Pending the exact determination, no forces will enter this area.

• Representatives of British, Greek and Turkey will meet on Cyprus tomorrow morning to determine the boundaries of the "security zone." If they are unable to agree, they will set out in a British helicopter to map the exact area.

• Greek forces will evacuate all Turkish Cypriots enclaves they have occupied. The enclaves will continue to be protected by United Nations forces. Other Turkish Cypriot areas will continue to provide their own security in villages with mixed populations.

• All war prisoners will be released "in the shortest possible time."

Phased Reduction

- Security Council Resolution 333 calling for a cease-fire in Cyprus will be implemented "in the shortest possible time." Measures will be taken to lead to a progressive and phased reduction of all armed forces, weapons and war materials in Cyprus.
- The three foreign ministers will meet again in Geneva Aug. 2 to begin a new round of talks aimed at securing peace and establishing a constitutional government in the island.
- The ministers recognized the existence of two autonomous communities.

As the Turks continued their advance, the last civilian families still remained in their homes through the fighting that followed the Turkish invasion packed their bags and fled to Kyrenia. "We had it," said Bob Hicks, "The Turks were firing all around our house last night and they seem to have new troops in. It is different from the early 1974."

The risks abandoned their lives, built for their retirement, headed for Kyrenia where more than 700 refugees are packed into a 300-capacity hotel. In Nicosia, UN sources said there were no plans to run a supply convoy to Kyrenia today. The convoy that set out from the city yesterday was turned back by the Turks.

## Chileans Given Death Sentence By Court-Martial

SANTIAGO, July 30 (UPI)—A seven-man court-martial board has convicted three former members of the Chilean Air Force and a civilian banker of treason, allegedly committed before the military coup of last September, and sentenced them to death. The four were among 85 persons indicted by military tribunals in April and May for crimes ranging from rebellion of duty to treason during the regime of the late President Salvador Allende. They are Comdr. Ernesto Galarza, Capt. Raul Vargas, and Sgt. Belandier. The court-martial was held in the presence of the Air Force, and the Air Force public relations chief, Comdr. Luis Rojas Flores, said the sentences would be reviewed by the commander of the Santiago Air Force zone, Gen. Oscar Berdichevsky.



Francisco Franco leaving hospital in Madrid yesterday.

## Cheered by Crowd Franco Leaves the Hospital, Faces a Long Convalescence

MADRID, July 30 (UPI)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco left the hospital today to start what medical sources said would be a long convalescence from a circulatory ailment which caused him to hand over his powers as chief of state temporarily to Prince Juan Carlos. An announcement on behalf of the "Democratic Junta of Spain" was made at a press conference here by two Spanish editors, Rafael Calvo Serer, a monarchist and former editor of the newspaper Madrid, and Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the outlawed Spanish Communist party. The group's manifesto calls for a provisional administration to replace the present Spanish government.

The Democratic Junta of Spain assumes as from now, despite the present dictatorship or the imminent transitional system that will follow it, the responsibility of watching over, coordinating, initiating, promoting and guaranteeing the process of restoring democratic politics in Spain," the manifesto said.

Doctors said he had lost 10 pounds since entering the hospital three weeks ago for treatment for thrombo-phlebitis, an inflammation of veins in his right thigh, at the time complicated by intestinal bleeding. His normal weight is about 125 pounds.

His doctors said Gen. Franco was leaving the hospital "in full recovery" but not yet cured.

While completing his recovery, Gen. Franco will be facing a host of political problems, many of them connected with the crisis brought on by his sudden illness.

One problem, sources close to the government said, was if and when to take back his powers from Juan Carlos, 36. Persons connected with the prince's advisers said he was exercising little more than purely ceremonial functions and was not overly happy with the situation.

Gen. Franco was driven to his El Pardo Palace residence north of Madrid. Members of his family said he will spend about a week there before traveling to his customary summer retreat in Galicia, his native province, in northwest Spain, where he will convalesce.

Gen. Franco's doctors said he will eventually recover his full physical and mental powers.

Anti-Regime Junta

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters)—A clandestine group pledged to oust the government.

figurehead and has no role whatsoever in government policy dictated by Mr. Caramanlis.

Gen. Glizis was not at last night's cabinet session and he is not expected to preside over a cabinet meeting unless specifically requested to by Mr. Caramanlis.

Role Not Prominent

During the military regime's ruling days, Gen. Glizis did not have a prominent role. He usually toured the provinces, refraining from making political speeches, and endorsed decisions reached by the junta.

Reports circulated two months ago that Gen. Glizis was eager to resign, but the regime's strongman, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, refused to let him go because he regarded such a move as detrimental to the military's image.

## 2 More Articles Voted In House Unit's Charge

### Senate Acts To Establish Trial Rules

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—The Senate, in its first formal action to prepare for a trial of President Nixon if the House of Representatives votes impeachment, yesterday ordered the Rules Committee to decide by Sept. 1 whether trial procedures should be updated.

The action was taken by voice vote after Senate Democratic and Republican leaders agreed at a two-hour closed meeting that trial planning should go ahead, now that the House Judiciary Committee has approved impeachment charges.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said most of the impeachment trial code is decades old, and the committee should review both the code and the precedents from earlier trials, such as the 1868 impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, to determine whether some new procedures are needed in view of the development of legal theory since then.

Sen. Mansfield also announced that within a few days a resolution will be introduced and referred to the committee allowing live television coverage of a trial of President Nixon.

Blunt Reply

Told that Chief Justice Warren Burger, who would preside at the trial, might object to "TV," Sen. Mansfield said bluntly, "The Senate will decide that question."

One reason for the mandate to the Rules Committee is that new questions arise daily about existing Senate procedures.

For example, Senate sources said that a civil service law, under which a president would get \$82,500 yearly in a special pension, plus \$96,000 a year for staff and office expenses, includes in it a specific proviso that these payments cease if the President is removed from office by the Senate. But whether his regular civil service retirement benefits based on prior service in the House and Senate and as a president would also cease is unclear and conceivably requires some study.

An important question for the committee may be what rules of evidence should be followed—strict criminal or civil rules on admissibility? Or should the Senate simply reserve for itself the right to determine on a day-to-day basis what evidence should be admitted?

On the basis of statements by White House supporters at the House Judiciary Committee hearings, it seemed likely that the President's forces would want to install strict criminal procedure rules, making it harder to obtain a conviction. Others said a Senate impeachment trial is not the same as a court proceeding.

Another procedural question which could come up if the trial (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



White House attorney James St. Clair (left) and a Secret Service agent delivering the first of 20 tapes to U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica yesterday.

United Press International

## Nixon Surrenders 20 Tapes To Sirica as Court Ordered

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—President Nixon, in compliance with last week's order of the Supreme Court, surrendered 20 tapes of presidential conversations today to Judge John Sirica for eventual use in the Watergate cover-up trial.

The tapes, along with an analysis and index of their contents, were brought to the court by presidential attorney James St. Clair shortly before the 4 p.m. deadline.

Last Thursday the Supreme Court, in an 8-to-0 decision, rejected Mr. Nixon's refusal to turn over 44 tapes of 64 presidential conversations subpoenaed by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, and ordered that they be surrendered as soon as possible.

But under a compromise between Mr. Jaworski and Mr. St. Clair, the White House was to turn over some of the tapes by 4 p.m. today and on Friday Mr. St. Clair was to report to Judge Sirica on how quickly the remaining tapes might be surrendered.

Mr. St. Clair assured Judge Sirica that "a significant portion" of the remaining tapes would be ready by Friday.

Claims of Privilege

Even though the Supreme Court rejected Mr. Nixon's blanket claims of privilege, the White House said that specific claims of privilege on grounds of national security and confidentiality would be made on "a few" of the tapes.

This material will be turned over to the special prosecutor for use in the proceedings against six former officials of the administration and of the Nixon re-election campaign accused in the Watergate cover-up.

The trial is scheduled to start Sept. 8. The remaining material will be returned, under seal, to the White House.

Judge Sirica will hold open hearings on the submission of the tapes, after which he will decide if the White House progress in monitoring, indexing and analyzing the tapes is satisfactory. In addition the judge may hear arguments on specific claims of privilege although this is more likely to take place behind closed doors.

The tapes surrendered today include conversations that the President had with his former aides, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, in March and April, 1973, when the cover-up was beginning to come apart.

The remaining tapes primarily contain conversations between the President, Ehrlichman, Mr. Haldeman, and former White House special counsel Charles Colson shortly after the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate complex.

The tapes were originally subpoenaed by Mr. Jaworski on April 18, 1974. On May 1, the White House moved to quash the subpoenas and on May 20 Judge Sirica rejected the White House motion and ordered that the tapes be turned over to him with any claims of privilege or confidentiality. The judge ruled that he would make the final determination on the validity of such claims.

The White House refused to comply and instead took the question to the Court of Appeals but Mr. Jaworski went directly to the Supreme Court, asking it to bypass the Court of Appeals. The high court agreed and ruled against Mr. Nixon.

Later that same day, Mr. Nixon announced he would comply with the Supreme Court order. The President spent most of the afternoon completing the review to determine which portions of the material might be privileged. White House spokesman Gerald Warren told newsmen that the President had decided to file claims that Mr. Jaworski said denied parts of tapes on grounds that they involved national security or executive privilege.

## Fourth Item, On Cambodia, Loses, 26-12

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee approved two more articles of impeachment against President Nixon last night and today but tonight rejected a fourth article.

This article, accusing the President of misleading the nation and Congress about the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969-71, was defeated, 26-12, with all 17 Republicans voting "no."

Article II, which accused the President of repeated misuse of his powers to violate the constitutional rights of citizens, passed 28-10 last night when the committee's second-ranking Republican, Rep. Robert McClell of Illinois, joined six party colleagues in approving the measure.

This afternoon, Rep. McClell sponsored Article III, which cited Mr. Nixon for failing to comply with committee subpoenas. The article ran into strong opposition but passed 21-17.

The first article was approved 27-11. The uneasy two-party coalition that approved the first two articles fell apart as some opponents charged that the third article represented "political overkill."

Example of Stalling

Rep. McClell, in urging approval, said that the "prime example of stalling" is right here in the White House refusal to give the committee the evidence it subpoenaed in pursuit of its constitutional role in the impeachment process.

Article III declared that Mr. Nixon "has failed without lawful cause or excuse to produce papers and things as directed by duly authorized subpoenas issued by the committee."

The President, by his refusal, assumed to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives," the panel charged.

In last night's approval of Article II, seven Republicans joined the committee's 31 Democrats in voting "aye." Today only two Republicans joined 21 Democrats in approving Article III. Two Southern Democrats—Rep. Walter Flowers of Alabama and Rep. James Mann of South Carolina—voted against it.

Today's debate, much shorter than the extended consideration given the far broader first two articles, was almost anti-climactic. Saturday's committee vote adopting Article I automatically insured the great House debate next month.

White House View

Despite widespread anticipation that the House will impeach the President and send the issue to the Senate for trial, Mr. Nixon's spokesmen continued to say that the President is sure the House will reject impeachment.

Rep. McClell today was joined by only one Republican, Rep. Lawrence Hogan of Maryland, in supporting Article III.

Last night, Rep. McClell, speaking in favor of Article II, asserted that the President had violated his oath of office by (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Ministry Administrators, Provincial Governors

## Greece Starts Purge of Junta's Top Civil Aides

ATHENS, July 30 (AP)—Premier Constantine Karamanlis consolidated his hold over the country's administrative forces today by starting a general house-cleaning designed to remove top civil servants appointed by the former military rulers since 1971.

He dismissed the general secretaries of all ministries and all but four of the 54 nomarchs, or provincial governors. The decision was made at a cabinet meeting last night.

The ousted nomarchs were being replaced by general directors of their bureaus. New ministry general secretaries will be appointed by ministers.

The cabinet, of which only two members are former military men, was reliably reported to have voted unanimously for the purge.

The cabinet also decided to remove all mayors of cities and towns, but at a later date.

The two former military men in the cabinet—retired Adm. Ioannis Mineos, head of the Merchant Marine Ministry, and retired Army Gen. Solon Glikos, Public Order Minister—are said to be firm Karamanlis supporters.

Adm. Mineos was forcibly retired in December, 1967, for allegedly playing a role in King Constantine's abortive move to topple the military junta. He was also involved in an unsuccessful navy mutiny in May 1973. He fled abroad then.

## 10 Dogs Being Trained to Nip Spread of N.Y. Subway Graffiti

By Edward C. Burks

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT)—The New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority is having attack dogs trained to chase vandals who paint graffiti on subway cars in the outdoor storage yards of the subway system.

In the sprawling yards of the upper Bronx, the first two dogs are going through their paces, learning to dodge the third rail. At a brisk command in German "Pass," which translates into "Fetch," or better, "Get him!" they spring into action, sniffling their teeth into the padded arm shields worn by their handlers.

David Tunich, the transportation agency's chairman, said he was "very, very fearful" of adverse public reaction, especially if a trespasser were bitten. But believing that the public is as fed up with the smeared cars as he is, he said:

"Unless we get rid of the graffiti on the cars, it's no use telling the passenger he is going to have a clean ride."

The plan calls for using 10 dogs, assigning a pair to each of five yards in several boroughs and working them in two shifts to cover the nighttime hours. They are to be on a leash and always accompanied by their handlers. A starting date has not been decided on.

The decision to use dogs is the toughest response yet to the graffiti-makers, most of whom are believed to be teen-agers. They have had such free rein that hundreds of cars are stained with paint designs—many of them considered artful. In many cases, even the windows have been painted.

The biggest designs are sprayed on with aerosol cans. Vandals sometimes work 30 to 45 minutes, apparently unmolested, in covering an entire side of a car.



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OF HANDS—Members of the House Judiciary Committee raise their hands to vote on whether they would like to speak out as the committee takes up Articles of Impeachment against President Nixon. At left is Mrs. Elisabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y.

## House Panel Votes 2 More Articles

(Continued from Page 1)

to "take care that the law is faithfully executed." The article accused the President of misusing such agencies as the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service to violate the constitutional rights of citizens, including the right to privacy, and of imposing tax audits on innocent citizens.

Impeachment members, in favor of a five-count article, said the evidence shows a consistent pattern of presidential conduct in using those agencies to violate constitutional rights.

The President's supporters, on the other hand, argued that the President acted in the interest of national security and that in such cases only his aides were at fault.

Article II charges that the President "repeatedly engaged in an unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, thereby violating the trust of the public and the confidentiality of the executive branch."

The fourth article, on the Can-

body bombing, was proposed by Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich. In opening the debate, he reminded the committee that the Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power to declare war.

He said that Mr. Nixon "unilaterally took action against another sovereign nation, then denied to us and the American people that he had done so."

A consistent defender of the President, Rep. Delbert Latta, R-Ohio, said that when Mr. Nixon took office there were more than half a million U.S. troops in Southeast Asia. He said the President ended the American involvement in the war and even brought home U.S. prisoners of war.

"I think the American people, particularly the mothers and wives of the men who are alive today," he said, would not favor impeachment because of the bombing.

A fifth proposed article cites Mr. Nixon's personal income tax problems, stemming from, among other things, a now-disallowed claim for a \$500,000 tax deduction for donating his personal papers to the U.S. government.

Of the several Republicans returning to their general party position supporting the President on Article III, two were Rep. Tom Hall, D-Ill., and Rep. Harold Frost, R-Wisconsin.

Rep. Frost, calling Article III "political overkill," turned toward chairman Peter Rodino Jr. of New Jersey and said: "Watch what happens to your fragile Constitution."

Another GOP supporter of Mr. Nixon, Rep. Charles Wiggins, of California, said: "Those who voted for the first two articles

cannot have their cake and eat it too." He called it inconsistent for the committee to seek an impeachment on the basis of evidence and then claim in Article III—that the President must be impeached because the evidence was inadequate.

Some other Republican members said it also was inconsistent for the committee to seek an impeachment article for the President's failure to comply with its subpoenas when the panel had voted against joining Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski in taking the subpoena issue to the Supreme Court to resolve it.

Rep. Flowers, who voted reluctantly in favor of the first two articles, pleaded with backers of Article III to reconsider their position and vote it down. He voted "no" on the McClellan proposal.

But Rep. McClellan and other members favoring Article III argued that the House's impeachment powers under the Constitution—and its right to get evidence in an impeachment investigation—were absolute and unchallengeable.

Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah, told the committee, "Congress must stay to future presidents that impeachment is automatic if the president 'somewhat' Congress refuses to yield evidence."

In other developments today:

- The Senate No. 2 Democratic leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, introduced a resolution to authorize televising a Senate impeachment trial if one is held. "It is imperative," he said, "that the American people have confidence in the justice, the fairness and the correctness of the decision."
- Sen. Byrd said there appeared little hope now the Senate would not have to endure the "trauma" of an impeachment trial.
- As Sen. Byrd spoke before the Senate, Sen. James Buckley, R-Conservative-N.Y., said in a statement that he would be prepared for a House vote sending the Senate a bill of impeachment against the President.

## Ford Refuses to Rule Out Connally as Rival in 1976

By Jules Witcover

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (AP)—Vice-President Ford, now considered the most likely Republican presidential nominee in 1976, declined yesterday to rule out former Treasury Secretary John Connally as a competitor on grounds of Mr. Connally's indictment in the Nixon milk fund controversy.

"I presume John Connally is innocent like any other American," Ford said. "I think his political chances will depend on what happens when he is brought to trial. It would be tragic if a man was precluded, in my judgment, from being a candidate predicated solely on an indictment."

In Washington, a White House spokesman said if Mr. Nixon had a comment on Mr. Connally's indictment, said: "In this matter as in any indictment, the President and everyone here at the White House has a belief in a fundamental tenet of our system of justice, and that is that any man or woman is presumed innocent until proven guilty."

News of the Connally indictment arrived during Mr. Ford's visit here, ostensibly to address the National Urban League convention but obviously to rally public and Republican party support to the President.

In his speech to the league's 54th annual convention Mr. Ford, after supporting Mr. Nixon, remarked that the heavy concentration of blacks in the Democratic party "will not produce good government, it is not good

for either political party, nor is it good for the black community."

Citing progress for blacks within the Republican administration, Mr. Ford said eight blacks have held sub-cabinet positions in the first Nixon administration. He named seven others serving in the second. Their appointments, he said, were "not tokenism (but) mainstream American."

"Although not what you might like it to be," Mr. Ford told the Urban League, "my civil rights record is anything but negative and it is a long, long way from standing in the doorway of a schoolhouse in defiance of a federal court order in an attempt to deny black children a quality education"—a reference to Gov. George Wallace's early defiance in Alabama.

Mr. Ford said that "since I became your Vice-President, I sincerely tried to be Vice-President of all the people."

## Vesco Reportedly Gets Guns, Call Girls Sent From U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Guns and call girls have been smuggled out of the country to financier Robert Vesco and his associates in Costa Rica, according to information obtained by government investigators.

Sources said the weapons and

## EEC Abandons Effort to Unify Retail Tax

BRUSSELS, July 30 (AP).

Common Market authorities disclosed today that they are giving up, at least for the present, an attempt to get the nine member countries to put their value added taxes on a common basis by a fixed deadline.

Value added tax, a type of sales tax, is applied in different ways by different member countries. Britain, for example, does not collect it on food.

In June, 1973, the Common Market Executive Commission proposed that the common basis be achieved by Jan. 1, 1976. The nine member governments failed to act. Today, it was announced that the proposal has been modified to omit the deadline date.

## Newsman Given 5-Day Term for Guarding Sources

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP)—After a three-year court fight over his refusal to reveal news sources, reporter William Farr was sentenced yesterday to five days in jail and fined \$500 by a judge who said he regretted he could not make the sentence longer.

The sentence was the maximum permitted under an Appellate Court ruling that Mr. Farr could not be forced to serve the open-ended jail term originally imposed for contempt of court.

Superior Court Judge Charles Older, accusing Mr. Farr of "holding himself above the law," delayed immediate execution of the sentence pending a decision on another appeal in a U.S. district court.

Mr. Farr, who served 46 days in jail earlier in the case, said that he was disappointed but said that he refused to reveal news sources had convinced the public that reporters must stick to their moral convictions.

Judge Older had demanded that Mr. Farr tell him the names of his sources for an article he wrote for the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner in 1971 about the Charles Manson murder case. The judge said that Mr. Farr's case "warranted a more severe sentence, which was not permitted."

## Bishops Suspend 2 of 11 New U.S. Women Priests

From Wire Dispatches

SYRACUSE, N.Y., July 30.—Two women Episcopal priests ordained in a controversial ceremony in Philadelphia were suspended today by their diocesan bishops.

The Right Rev. Ned Cole, bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, said in a letter to the clergy that he was suspending the Rev. Betty Schiess, 51, of Syracuse from her prior duties as a deacon and that he would not recognize her ordination unless it were recommended to him by the diocesan standing committee.

The Right Rev. Robert Spear, Jr., bishop of the Rochester Episcopal Diocese, issued orders banning the Rev. Merrill Stitzer from practicing the ministry there.

They were among 11 women ordained yesterday as the church's first female priests by four bishops who defied the Episcopal hierarchy and circumvented the usual church ordination process.

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## Senate Acts on Trial Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

is, probably around the third of September, is whether a impeachment article can split into separate sections that would then each be voted separately.

Though the existing rules precedents have some gaps, they set out a specific procedure for the conduct of trials.

After the House votes, it appoints several of its members as managers to conduct the case before the Senate and make the arguments against the President.

The Senate is then notified of charges by the Senate and named to appear, but he can appoint representatives instead (and usually would). He is entitled to have lawyers represent him in trial takes place in the Senate chamber, and the Chief Justice of the United States presides.

The Senate on its own can subpoena witnesses and documents, and witnesses are permitted to testify without being disqualified from voting later, but witnesses cannot speak on the except if a special execution session is called.

As it appears that no witnesses are possible, a senator wants to pose a question to a witness, he sends writing to the chief justice, same applies if a senator wants to make a motion. The justice can rule on the admissibility of evidence and on procedure, and conceivably the Senate can override the Chief Justice's ruling.

The only time a two-thirds vote is necessary is when actual impeachment charges are to a final vote—then two-thirds of those present are needed to convict.

## Reinecke to Keep California Post

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 30 (AP)—Erwin Reinecke said yesterday that he will return to California later this week and continue his duties as lieutenant governor after appealing his perjury conviction.

Reinecke issued the statement through his Sacramento office in response to inquiries whether he would resign.

Earlier, a political reform group, People's Lobby, filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court seeking to stop payment of Reinecke's \$35,000-a-year state salary.

## Dean Sentencing Set Friday for Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UPI)—John Dean 3d, the former White House counsel who became President Nixon's chief cover-up man, will be sentenced Friday for his part in the Watergate cover-up, a court spokesman said today.

Judge John Sirica will impose sentence on Dean, who pleaded guilty Oct. 19 to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He could receive as much as five years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

## Text of Articles II, III of Impeachment

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Following is the text of Article II of impeachment, approved yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee:

### Article II

Using the powers of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath, faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and in violation of the constitutional rights of citizens, engaged in conduct violating the constitutional rights of citizens, impeding the due and proper administration of justice and the conduct of lawful inquiries, or contravening the laws governing agencies of the executive branch and the purposes of these agencies.

### Investigation of electronic surveillance.

[3]

He has, acting personally and through his subordinates and agents, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, authorized and permitted to be maintained a secret investigation unit within the office of the President, financed in part with money derived from campaign contributions to him, which unlawfully utilized the resources of the Central Intelligence Agency, engaged in covert and unlawful activities, and attempted to prejudice the constitutional right of an accused to a fair trial.

[4]

He has failed to take care that the laws were faithfully executed by failing to act when he knew or had reason to know that his close subordinates endeavored to impede and frustrate lawful inquiries by duty constituted executive, judicial, and legislative entities concerning the unlawful entry into the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, and the cover-up thereof, and concerning other unlawful activities including those relating to the confirmation of Richard Kleindienst as Attorney General of the United States, the electronic surveillance of private citizens, the break-in into the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, and the campaign financing practices of the Committee to Re-elect the President.

[5]

He misused the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and other executive personnel, in violation or disregard of the constitutional rights of citizens, by directing, or authorizing such agencies or personnel to conduct or continue electronic surveillance or other investigations for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; he did direct, authorize, or permit the use of information obtained thereby for purposes unrelated to national security, the enforcement of laws, or any other lawful function of his office; and he did direct the concealment of certain records made by the Federal Bureau of In-

### Wherefore Richard M. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

Following is the text of impeachment Article III, proposed by Rep. Robert McClellan, R-Ill., as amended by Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., and adopted by the committee today.

### Article III

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, contrary to his oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has failed without lawful cause or excuse to produce papers and things as directed by duly authorized subpoenas issued by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives on April 11, 1974, May 15, 1974, May 30, 1974, and June 24, 1974, and willfully disobeyed such subpoenas. Certain papers and things were deemed necessary by the committee in order to resolve by direct evidence fundamental factual questions relating to presidential direction, knowledge or approval of actions demonstrated by other evidence to be substantial grounds for impeachment of the President. In refusing to produce these papers and things, Richard M. Nixon, substituting his judgment as to what was necessary for the powers of the presidency against the lawful subpoenas of the House of Representatives, thereby assuming to himself functions and judgments necessary to the exercise of the sole power of impeachment vested by the Constitution in the House of Representatives.

In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice, and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Richard M. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

## U.S. Weapons Bill Passes in House, Is Sent to Senate

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

A \$22.2-billion authorization for weapons, military research and related expenditures passed the House yesterday by a 305-38 vote and was sent to the Senate.

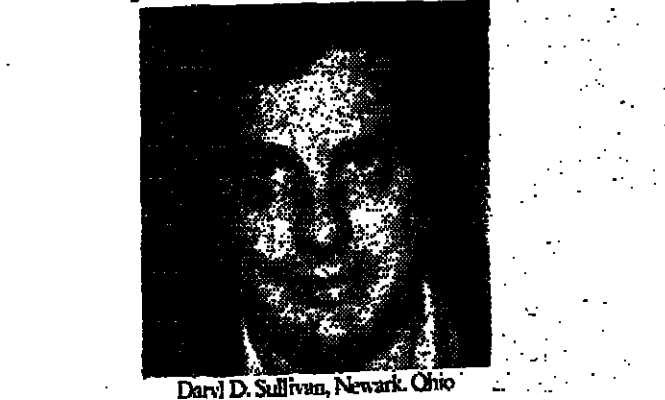
The bill is a compromise between measures approved earlier by both chambers. It limits military assistance to South Vietnam to \$1 billion.

The bill also sets active duty military strength at 2,149,300, a slight reduction from the figure recommended by the administration. Noncombat military components in Europe would have to be reduced by 18,000 within two years, with a reduction of 6,000 to be made by June 30, 1975, but a corresponding increase in combat components is authorized.

Another provision bars, during the present fiscal year, tests of Venturina missiles from operational silos in the northwest United States.

The bill sets spending ceilings; amounts to be expended will be set by appropriations legislation.

## [flew home Pan Am.



Daryl D. Sullivan, Newark, Ohio

Pan Am's London office was excellent—fixed me up quickly—3:30 this afternoon for a 6:00 airplane. Next time, I'd like to fly over and back on Pan Am."

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## More Tests Needed to Learn How 'Mama' Cass Elliot Died

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Britain's top pathologist said today that further tests are necessary to determine the cause of "Mama" Cass Elliot's death.

Dr. Keith Simpson said, after performing an autopsy, that the 33-year-old American singer appeared not to have died of natural causes, but results of the autopsy were not disclosed.

The singer's doctor, Anthony Greenburg, said earlier, "I think the postmortem will probably show that she died as a result of choking on a sandwich while lying in bed. She was a very big lady and I could not rule out the possibility of a heart attack."

Miss Elliot, who stood 5 feet 5 inches, weighed 238 pounds.

Police said that an inquest will be held at the Westminster coroner's office tomorrow.

Miss Elliot, who in the 1960s was the lead singer of The Mamas and The Papas group, was found dead yesterday in the six-room London apartment she occupied during engagements in Britain.

Do MacLeod, the singer's secretary, said that she found the body slightly propped up in her double bed. She said that the television was on and a ham sandwich and soft drink were beside her pillow.

"She had been dead for a considerable time before her body was found," Dr. Greenburg said.

Finished Engagement

Miss Elliot finished a two-week engagement at the Palladium Saturday night and was to start a tour of Britain.

Born Ellen Naomi Cohen in Baltimore, she took the name Cassandra Elliot before going to New York at age 19 to try for a stage career. After a few small acting parts, she joined Danny Doherty and Tim Rose to form a singing group called The Big Three.

Later she and Mr. Doherty and



Cass Elliot

two other singers formed the Mamas. That group failed as well as Miss Elliot and Doherty teamed with John and Michelle Phillips as The Mamas and The Papas.

In 1968, the group split up and Miss Elliot gained popularity on her own. Her hit records as a single included "Dream a Little Dream of Me" and "Make Your Own Kind of Music."

## Guards Walk Out Over Conditions In French Jails

PARIS, July 30 (AP)—Civilian prison guards went on strike in various parts of France today to protest both their working conditions and public sympathy with rioting prisoners.

France's major labor unions approved the strikes and issued a joint statement calling for urgent prison reform measures—including tighter security and increases in the prison staffs. Four prisoners died in prison riots throughout France during the last two weeks.

In the Fresnes prison near Paris, one of France's largest penal establishments, military gendarmes took over the surveillance of the prisoners. A spokesman for the guards told newsmen, "The liberalization measures which have already gone into effect—such as permission for the prisoners to own watches and transistor radios—have made our conditions intolerable. We have to be doubly alert because the watches and radios are being used to make escape tools of various kinds."

## Kerner Starts Term

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 30 (UPI)—A former Illinois democratic governor and federal judge, Otto Kerner, 65, yesterday began a three-year term in federal prison here on charges dealing with race track stock transfers.

## Pravda Says West Seeks Balkan Rift

### Cites Press Articles On Romanian Fires

MOSCOW, July 30 (NFT)—With a summit meeting of Soviet and East European Communist party leaders apparently imminent, the Soviet party newspaper Pravda denounced part of the Western press yesterday for allegedly trying to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and Romania.

In a major article, Pravda charged that suggestions in the West that there was tension between Romania and the Soviet Union were "another attempt at building tension in the Balkans, where the hostile imperialist forces have long plotted their intrigues."

The denunciation was published as Edward Gierek, secretary of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) party, arrived in the Soviet Union "for rest." Already here were Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party chief, and Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French party.

Presumably the informal summit meeting of European Communist leaders that has become customary is about to convene again, without any official notice, as usual.

The Soviet leaders apparently and suddenly have become extremely concerned about foreign reports of a rift between the Soviet Union and Romania. It therefore seems probable that Romania may be an important subject at the coming meeting.

Romania's independent foreign policy has made it the black sheep of the Soviet camp, and this year's meeting could have important consequences for Soviet-Romanian relations.

Organizations Attacked

Pravda attacked "slandering fabrications" by the Associated Press and the Daily Mail and Daily Express of London. The commentator, Vyacheslav Nikolsky, said those news organizations had "alleged complicity of the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist states in explosions and fires at Romania's industrial enterprises."

Romania has been plagued with industrial accidents this summer. Recently there was an explosion at a chemical plant with a number of fatalities, and a fire at the huge Ploesti petrochemical complex.



It's not every day that New Yorkers see the president of Abercrombie & Fitch (and chairman of the board, too) swinging over the side of his 12-story store. But it happened the other day. Seems that Harry Garner Haskell Jr., 53, wanted to be sure that the new 9-millimeter dactron cord and perlon the store was about to offer mountaineers really worked. Apparently, it does.

## 'Lion of Kashmir' Is Weighing Autonomy Accord With India

By Edward Cody

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP)—Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir," is moving toward settlement with India after years of struggling for independence.

An agreement on the status of Indian Kashmir would rid Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of a dangerous internal problem that has plagued the Indian government since its own independence.

Both India and neighboring Pakistan have coveted Kashmir for many years and have used its 86,000 square miles straddling their border as a battleground in three wars.

Since the first Kashmir war in 1947-48, Pakistan has occupied two-fifths of Kashmir and remains staunchly opposed to the status drifting into the Indian orbit.

Watered Autonomy

The government in New Delhi has run the rest since it depowered Sheikh Abdullah in 1953 and watered down the autonomy promised him when Kashmir entered the Indian union in 1947.

With Pakistani encouragement, Sheikh Abdullah has been fighting since then—both in and out of Indian jails—for restoration of autonomy. He has sought a plebiscite to gauge whether the 80 per cent Moslem population of Kashmir wants to be part of India, or Pakistan, or independent.

But the 68-year-old sheikh recently abandoned his plebiscite demand in a concession for continuing talks between his representatives and those of Mrs. Gandhi.

Mirza Asaf Beg, the sheikh's lieutenant, said in an interview that the sheikh is now concentrating on getting the Indian government to guarantee a return to Kashmir's internal autonomy enjoyed before 1953 when the New Delhi government exercised its power over defense, communications and foreign affairs.

"It is impossible to have a plebiscite as originally suggested by the UN Security Council, and if there are unreconcilable difficulties, then we must find an alternative way of finding out the will of the people," he added.

Mr. Beg said that Kashmir's pro-autonomy faction now would settle for participation in free Indian elections instead of a plebiscite. This has led Pakistan and die-hard forces in Kashmir to accuse Mr. Beg and the sheikh of selling out.

Within Kashmir, a rebel autonomy movement has sprung up to fight any agreement the sheikh makes with the Indian government, and Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto told an interviewer recently that, whatever pact is signed between the sheikh and Mrs. Gandhi, "we will not acquiesce in it."

No details were given of the terms of the agreement in an official announcement here. Informal sources said it related to the long uncharted frontier between the two countries, rather than the much disputed Baramulla-Ain-ul-Hind oil-producing area.

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## Two U.S. Agencies Disagree On State of African Famine

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NFT)—Two major departments in the Nixon administration cannot agree whether the hunger problem in sub-Saharan Africa is getting better or worse, and one of these agencies cannot even agree within itself.

An internal report of the Agency for International Development, released Sunday by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., states that "the great drought is continuing to have catastrophic consequences." Yet a high Agriculture Department official told a congressional committee last week that the situation was under control and "mass starvation averted."

To complicate matters, Donald Brown, deputy administrator for Africa, seems to disagree with his own staff's report. Calling it only a "draft report" that was going to be submitted to Congress anyway, Mr. Brown said that the problem of malnutrition and food distribution in sub-Saharan Africa has "vastly improved."

Famine Spreading

Sen. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, said in making the report public, "Famine conditions in Africa are spreading, and death and new catastrophes threaten millions of people in the Sahel and other parts of the continent."

He called on the Nixon administration to "renew its efforts in behalf of humanitarian relief and rehabilitation needs and to speed up its use of special congressional funds for this purpose."

According to the senator's staff, the AID report was written June 25 and was based on UN surveys, American field studies, field studies, official cablegrams and reports of various voluntary agencies.

A copy of the report was made available to The New York Times. Its principal findings are the following:

• While firm data are "almost impossible to obtain," the Health, Education and Welfare Department estimates that as many as 100,000 people may have died.

• "It is obvious that this year the cumulative impact of inadequate or bare subsistence diets will leave many more susceptible to disease and more likely to succumb to it."

• Seventy-six thousand metric tons of grain are backlogged at the port of Dakar, which serves Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and

South Africa.

The bag struck Mr. Heath, the neck and burst open, spilling flour down the back of his suit as he was entering a champagne reception for the returning

at a hotel near London's airport. About 1,000 cheering fans had turned out at the airport to welcome the Lions, who were undefeated in 22 games.

South Africa.

Mr. Heath turned round to strike, then stood quickly the reception. The former p minister, who was a victim of a woman ink-blotter in Bru in January, 1972, later said: "It doesn't matter. This kind of thing is liable to happen at time." He said he favored co with South Africans rather outting them off.

The flour bag had been sealed in a bread wrapper was thrown by Sally Hain sister of a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, Peter Hain. She ejected from the hotel by p

South Africa.

Only 2,000 Calves Believed Killed in Mercury Error

BRUSSELS, July 30 (UPI)—United Nations' International reported incorrectly yesterday that 30,000 Dutch calves and 50,000 Italian calves had been slaughtered after being fed a Dutch-made artificial milk containing mercury.

In The Hague, a spokesman for the Dutch Agricultural Ministry said today that 1,000 calves had been destroyed in the Netherlands and the other 29,000 sent into quarantine after receiving the feed.

The figure reported by UPI yesterday came from unofficial Dutch sources.

OCU-Europe said yesterday that a "shipping error" on its part had led to the introduction of an ingredient containing mercury into the artificial milk.

A OCU-Europe spokesman said today that "in response to Italy, 50,000 calves in the figure which came into the public channels as a possible total of the number of calves which may have been fed the animal feed, not the total number of calves which has been destroyed. The presumed number of calves which have died or been destroyed in Italy is believed to be somewhere in the range of the figures for Holland."

Flooding Kills 41 In Bangladesh; Damage Is Heavy

DACCA, July 30 (AP)—Floods have killed at least 41 persons and caused heavy damage in the north of Bangladesh. About 100,000 persons are affected by the flooding. About 100,000 houses have been damaged.

Official sources estimated that 90 per cent of the crop in 11 of the country's 19 districts are a total loss. Epidemics are feared in the affected areas.

In Netrokona, every inch of land is under water in what is described as "the century's worst flood."

In all, 10,000 square miles are flooded, with major rivers still rising.

A newspaper report said that the army had been called out to rescue at least 10,000 people marooned in an area in the north-east.

Medicines Banned, Recalled by Japan

TOKYO, July 30 (AP)—The government has banned production and ordered an immediate recall of 101 kinds of medicines commonly used by doctors. It alleged that manufacturers "misrepresented functions" of the medicines in advertisements.

The 101 included 97 vitamin medicines, a pain-killer, and three heart stimulants manufactured by 50 pharmaceutical companies and used by hospitals for therapy.

DEATH NOTICE

OSBORN, Mrs. Hugh J. Jr. daughter of Mrs. William E. Vandenberg and Barclay Vandenberg Jr. At the American Hospital Neuluy Memorial Service at American Cathedral, Avenue George-V, Wednesday, July 31, at 4:30 p.m. Flowers accepted. Funeral at St. Thomas Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, Friday, August 2.

Hong Kong Drug H

HONG KONG, July 30 (AP)—The police have seized 1,200 kilograms of opium and 37 kilograms of morphine worth \$10 million.

Niger. At the current rate delivery of 13,000 tons a month will take six months to tribute this food. Deliveries at Lagos in Nigeria will take a year.

• "The loss of livestock is calculable."

## George Radcliffe U.S. Senator Un 1946, Dead at 96

BALTIMORE, July 30 (AP) George L. Radcliffe, 96, former U.S. senator from Maryland, a close personal friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, died yesterday.

Mr. Radcliffe met Mr. Roosevelt in 1920 and their friendship a force behind Mr. Radcliffe's successful Democratic campaign for a Senate seat in 1934. A personal bond did not preclude, however, from opposing Roosevelt policies.

But during his two terms in the Senate, until 1946, Mr. Radcliffe was generally on the side of the Roosevelt administration and he gained a reputation as an advocate of work-relief sur

Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm

PARIS, July 30 (NFT)—Hugh J. Chisholm Jr. of Bismarck, N.D., died at the St. Louis Hospital in Neuilly on Sunday.

Mrs. Chisholm—the daughter of the late Mrs. William K. Van Buren Jr. of New York and Bar H. Warburton Jr. of Philadelphia—was a director of the coordinating Council of the French Relief Society during World War II, for which she received the Legion d'Honneur. She received the Order of Santa Catalina for her charitable fund-raising work in Spain during the war.

Foe of Apartheid Bursts a Bag of Flour Over Hea

LONDON, July 30 (NFT)—A bag of flour was burst by Conservative leader Edward Heath today as anti-apartheid demonstrators continued their protest against the British Lions tour of South Africa.

The bag struck Mr. Heath, the neck and burst open, spilling flour down the back of his suit as he was entering a champagne reception for the returning

at a hotel near London's airport. About 1,000 cheering fans had turned out at the airport to welcome the Lions, who were undefeated in 22 games.

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Austria (air) .....	1,740.00	870.00	435.00	Ireland (air) .....	1,740.00	870.00	435.00	South Africa (air) .....	1,740.00
Bahamas (air) .....	4,960.00	2,480.00	1,240.00	Italy (air) .....	4,960.00	2,480.00	1,240.00	Spain (air) .....	4,960.00
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## Battle in Beirut Suburb

### 4 Reported Slain in Lebanon In Rightist-Guerrilla Clash

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI)—Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese right-wingers have clashed in a Beirut suburb in the worst fighting here since May, 1973.

Members of the militia of the Phalangist party at Dekwaneh on the road to mountain resorts northeast of here, and commandos at the nearby refugee camp of Tal al-Zaatar lobbed mortar and rocket shells at each other in the battle which began late last night and ended today.

Casualty figures were not immediately available but witnesses said several persons were injured and a number of houses suffered direct hits.

[The Associated Press reported three guerrillas killed in the fighting and a Lebanese pedestrian slain by a stray bullet.]

Lebanese policemen cordoned off the area but did not interfere, as government officials, Phalangist and commando leaders held several meetings to establish a truce.

Collect Weapons

Phalangist militia commanders went around Dekwaneh today collecting machine guns and machine pistols from their followers, while guerrilla vehicles toured the refugee camp with loudspeakers instructing the commandos to cease firing.

The truce followed a conference at the Ministry of Interior headed by Premier Takiyeddin Solh, with security chiefs, the Phalangist party president, Pierre Gemayel, and the guerrillas' military commander, known as Aboul Zaim.

Because of the fighting Mr. Solh postponed a visit to Libya he had scheduled today.

The guerrilla chief, Yasser Arafat, earlier in the day telephoned Mr. Gemayel from Damascus and expressed hope that the fighting would be quickly ended. Mr. Arafat had gone to the Syrian capital to board a special Soviet plane to Moscow for his talks with Soviet leaders.

Fighting on Saturday

The new outbreak of fighting followed an incident Saturday in which one guerrilla was killed and a Phalangist militia leader seriously wounded at Dekwaneh.

A deep mistrust is behind the tension between the two sides. The Christian-dominated Phalangist party has a total membership of about 50,000 and a militia of 4,000. The right-wing party has been calling for re-establishment of government control over the 15 refugee camps in Lebanon. The camps are dominated by the guerrillas and have a population of about 90,000.

## Israel Says Soviet Teams In Syria Grow

TEL AVIV, July 30 (UPI)—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today that the Soviet Union has enlarged its team of instructors and advisers in Syria.

He said that the Russians and their Communist bloc allies also are supplying weapons and equipment to the Arab guerrillas.

"The team of Soviet instructors and advisers in Syria has recently been increased at an accelerated pace," Mr. Peres told the Knesset, "but there is no proof that such teams also operate sophisticated weapons in the battlefield."

Aware of Shipments

The defense minister said that the Russians are supplying the guerrillas with weapons "by means of ships calling at Algeria, Iraq and Syria." There could be no doubt, he said, that the Russians were aware of other Communist countries' arms shipments to the guerrillas.

Newsmen visiting the Syrian front in the Golan Heights said that Israeli front-line units are strengthening their defense line with fortresses, security fences and anti-tank ditches.

The army also is improving its readiness for a possible reversal of fighting, the newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth said, including the call-up of selected reservists, longer tours of duty and increased mobilization exercises.

Skilled reservists such as garage workers are being called up for duty to repair army combat vehicles and make them ready for war quickly, the paper said.

## Soviet Aid Sought

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI)—Palestinian leaders will seek Soviet support during their visit to Moscow this week to foil the settlement that America and Egypt are attempting to impose on the Middle East, a guerrilla leader said today.

Yasser Arafat, chief of the information department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said: "The Palestinian guerrilla movement is fully aware that the preservation of Palestinian-Soviet friendship is a basic condition for confronting and foiling the American settlement."

## Sadat Kin Denies Inciting Libyans

CAIRO, July 30 (UPI)—Mahmoud Abu Wafaa, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's brother-in-law, has condemned the Libyan government of Col. Muammar Qadhafi as a "fascist regime" but denied that he had stirred up tribes living along the Egyptian-Libyan border against the colonel's rule.

Mr. Wafaa, a National Assembly deputy, published a statement in the newspaper Al-Akhar yesterday to rebut Libya's charge, contained in a "strongly worded" protest. He said he was related to tribes of the area by family ties that "probably date back before Col. Qadhafi himself was born" and had gone there for a vacation.

"I did not attack Qadhafi but to the contrary I told the tribes that they belong to both Egypt and Libya and that relations between the two countries should continue despite the fascist regime currently in power in Libya," Mr. Wafaa wrote.

## 24 Missing Off Japan After 2 Ships Collide

TOKYO, July 30 (AP)—Maritime Safety Agency spokesmen said yesterday that no trace had been found of 24 South Korean seamen reported missing after two ships collided Sunday off southern Japan.

Two Koreans, one of them injured seriously, were picked up after the collision between the Korean-registered Panamaregistered freighter Western Star and a Japanese cargo ship, the Kikkio Maru. The 2,669-ton Western Star sank while the Kikkio Maru sustained only minor damage.

## N.Y. Priest Dies As 3 Churches Are Set on Fire

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—A Catholic priest died in one of three fires at Manhattan churches during the night. The police arrested a man crouching in an alley behind a fourth church near Times Square before dawn.

The man, identified as Gordon Marais, 56, was charged with arson, homicide and burglary.

In a series of phone calls to the Daily News last night, a man called at the Catholic Church.

"Priests are going to die. Someday, people will realize that Christianity is a fraud. Catholic churches are no good," he said.

A fire at the rectory of St. Vincent Ferrer's Church on the East Side shortly before 10 p.m. quickly spread, trapping more than a dozen Dominican priests and brothers.

Most were rescued with fire ladders, but the Rev. Thomas Smith, 71, who was carried out unconscious, died at New York Hospital of smoke inhalation.

Other fires followed at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Greenwich Village and at the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin in midtown.

A man was seen fleeing from St. Mary's after the fire at 4 a.m. His description broadcast on the police radio led to the arrest of Mr. Marais a short time later behind the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross on 42d Street near Eighth Avenue.

## Tanaka Regime Faces No-Confidence Vote

TOKYO, July 30 (Reuters)—Japan's four opposition parties submitted a motion of no confidence today in Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government after the ruling Liberal Democratic party rejected an opposition demand that Mr. Tanaka make a policy speech before the special session ends tomorrow.

A premier normally delivers a policy speech at such a session, but Mr. Tanaka refused to. His government was not presenting any bills and time was needed to map out measures to contain inflation, he explained.

## King Faisal in Egypt to Hold Talks With Sadat

CAIRO, July 30 (Reuters)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia arrived in Cairo today for a one-day state visit and talks with President Anwar Sadat which could prove vital for the Egyptian leader's efforts to reconcile Jordan and the Palestinians.

King Faisal will begin consulting tomorrow with President Sadat. Saturday, but the two leaders may have a number of informal discussions before then.

King Faisal's state visit is taking place when Saudi Arabia's influence in the Arab world is increasing.

Saudi Arabia is expected to be a major contributor to Egypt's development and reconstruction projects and it already helps the country to sustain the burden of its international debts.

This will probably be one of the main topics of discussion by the two leaders as well as the prospect for Mr. Sadat's efforts to end four years of hostility between the Palestinians and King Hussein of Jordan.

Summit Decision

To win the Jordanian King's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Mr. Sadat accepted two weeks ago a watered-down version of an earlier Arab summit decision.

The Algiers Arab summit last November recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, a decision accepted by all except Jordan.

King Hussein and Mr. Sadat agreed this month that the PLO represented all Palestinians except those living in Jordan, a decision which has provoked an angry response from the Palestinians.

## Italian Prosecutor to Appeal Release of Alleged Mafiosi

PALERMO, July 30 (UPI)—Chief public prosecutor Giovanni Pizzillo said today that he would appeal the acquittal of 32 defendants in the trial of 76 accused members of the Mafia.

Mr. Pizzillo announced his decision to appeal 34 hours after a Palermo court sentenced 34, including deported U.S.-gang boss Frank "Three-Fingers" Coppola, to prison terms ranging from two months to six years and eight months. The sentences added up to 112 years in contrast to the total of 567 years asked by the prosecution.

The defendants, among 170 alleged Mafia figures rounded up after the slaying in May, 1971, of chief Palermo prosecutor Pietro Scaglione, were charged with criminal association and weapons violations.

Mr. Pizzillo, after a meeting with assistant prosecutor Nestore Pezone, said also that anonymous threats had been made against Mr. Pezone in an apparent attempt to intimidate him during the trial, which lasted almost six months.

During the trial, more than 100 defense lawyers contested testimony linking the defendants to narcotics traffic and the smuggling of cigarettes and butter.

The prosecution submitted as evidence telephone taps on which Gerlando Alberti, alleged chief of the Mafia in Milan, made incriminating statements about narcotics and other illegal activity.

But all wiretap evidence was found in violation of Italy's new privacy law, restricting bugging.

Mr. Pezone had sought 14-year terms for Alberti and for alleged chief of chief's Luciano Leggio and Coppola. The court sentenced Alberti and Coppola to six years each and Leggio to six years and six months.

The court sentenced Gaetano Badalamenti, alleged president of the Mafia tribunal, to six years and eight months, although the prosecutor had asked that he be acquitted for insufficient evidence.



ELECTRIC ASSIST—Nurses at a New Orleans hospital hold up three-day-old Hollis Haines, who may be the world's youngest pacemaker recipient. He received the device when he was 18 hours old, after doctors noticed that he had been born with a congenital heart block.

## Over Jordanian-Palestinian Crisis

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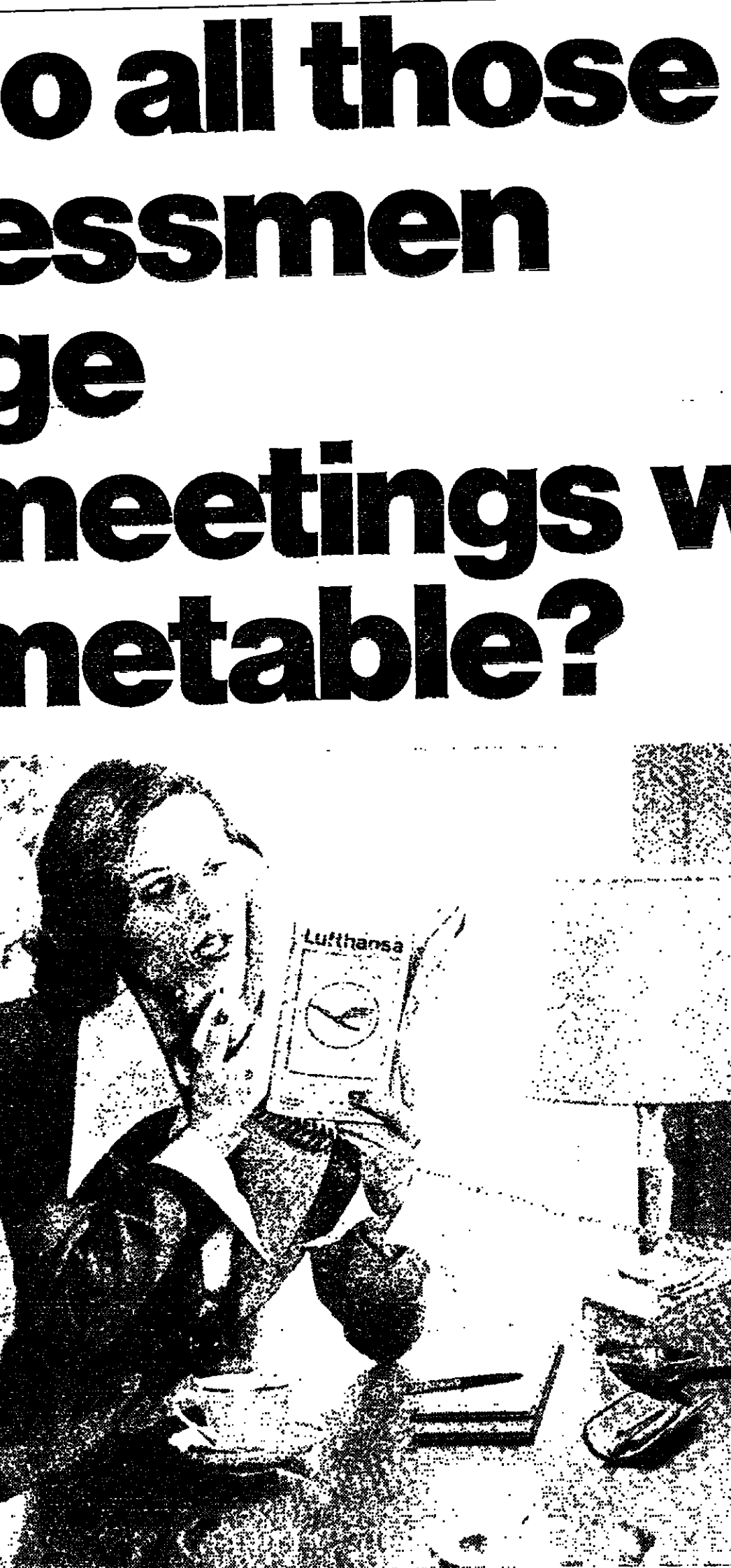
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## Constant Vigilance

In response to the skepticism that mingled with the joy of Greeks—and of their friends—at the return of civilian government to Athens, Premier Caramanlis has assured his people that the military have promised to return to their duties and not to interfere with the discharge of his. This is good; nevertheless, there is bound to be continuing consideration of the possibility that the soldiers have simply given the civilians a chore that they felt incapable of discharging with credit, and are standing in the wings, ready to reassert their power should Mr. Caramanlis fail to find a solution of the Cyprus problem suitable to them—or even one that is suitable, if it removes a critical issue.

Armies are likely to act that way, after they have enjoyed authority and find that their exercise has led their nation into trouble. The German Army did, after its defeat in 1918, refusing to take any responsibility with respect to the burdensome Treaty of Versailles, and blaming their disasters on that powerful myth, the "stab in the back," while at the same time seeking to rebuild its own political strength during the Weimar Republic. What the Greek Army has done before, it may do again.

The answer to the threat of military usurpation of governmental office is not easy or swift. A long tradition of civilian dominance has made it possible for Britain to assert, as an unquestioned assumption, that (certainly in time of peace) a soldier "is only a civilian armed in a particular manner." France has

had a more checkered history with respect to its relations with the army, but since the downfall of Napoleon III the civilians have triumphed—over the Boulanger movement, the military machinations in the Dreyfus crisis, the revolt over Algeria.

In the United States, the tendency to whittle the armed forces down to the bare bones after nearly every war has kept the military distinctly subordinate to the elected civilians. This was, of course, less true after World War II, when the cold war strengthened the influence of the forces. And there is a further element of importance today: The fact that the highest elected official in the United States is also the commander in chief. The problem here is less that the military will boss civilians, than that the President may use the military—or at least his military title—to exact conformity to his will in contravention of the laws.

That is one of the issues that has been before the U.S. House Judiciary Committee: The violation of the constitutional guarantees against unlawful search and seizure in the name of national security. By comparison with the acts of a truly military regime—such as the seizure of the Peruvian press by its soldier leaders—the acts cited against President Nixon may seem trivial. But the essence of a tradition of civilian government is its maintenance as such in time of peace, and to maintain it truly requires, as the adage states, "constant vigilance." Whatever the outcome of the impeachment process in Washington, that vigilance is at least clearly in evidence.

## The Law of the Seas

A pattern of international law, replacing a patchwork, is being laid upon the world's oceans for the first time—at the Law of the Sea Conference in Caracas. The developing consensus would extend the territorial sea of coastal states to 12 miles; establish an "economic zone" out to 200 miles in which coastal states would, with certain exceptions, control fishing and mining; and create an international program of "regime" outside the 200-mile line to mine the deep seabed as the "common heritage" of mankind. Sharp disagreements still exist among the 149 participants at Caracas and there is no assurance that the full text of a treaty will be reached in this summer's session. But it is clear that the old system—or non-system—of rights and responsibilities which has prevailed on the high seas is gone.

The very concept of "high seas" open equally to all, is buckling as particular nations assert sovereignty or special rights over areas further and further from their shores, and as the international community collectively asserts certain kinds of authority over areas further out. If a country holding an offshore island can claim a 200-mile economic zone around it, for instance, then the whole of the Mediterranean and Caribbean Seas and much of the Pacific Ocean become subject to national claims. To make the deep seabed a "common heritage," moreover, is to impose new controls there as well. These would reduce the existing freedom of private or national entrepreneurs in order to spread the expected mineral benefits to states not in a position to exploit them themselves.

This drive to write new rules for the sea results from the world's growing hunger for the sea's resources, from the increasing sophistication of the technology with which to exploit these resources, and from the growing likelihood that nations striving for them will take arms if law is not first applied. Unsurprisingly, it is those nations with long coastlines, plentiful resources near their coasts (both in the water and under the seabed), and advanced technology which are in the strongest position to get what they want from the high seas. More than

any other country, the United States has all three. But this does not mean it can go it alone.

With its great navy and its global political role, the United States needs the right of continued, politically uncluttered transit through the various international straits which would fall within one or another nation's territorial waters under a 12-mile territorial-sea rule. This is a major goal for the American negotiators at Caracas.

Fishing is a knotty problem. Japanese and Russian "distant-water" fleets have grossly overfished haddock and salmon stocks, for example, off the American coast. But the United States has been reluctant to invoke a 200-mile economic zone because its own tuna and shrimp fleets fish within 200 miles of other nations' shores. Washington is now ready to accept the 200-mile concept but it wishes to keep some fisheries open to its tuna and shrimp fleets and, most important, to ensure that effective conservation and resource management measures are adopted all around.

As to a deep-seabed international regime to extract minerals for the "common heritage," the United States would have the new authority to simply license the exploiters and distribute the licensing revenues. But the Chinese, seeking a Third World leadership role, would arm the authority with the power to do the exploiting itself.

American fishing, gas and oil, mining and maritime operators naturally have a strong commercial interest in any new international rules of the sea, just as the U.S. government has a strong diplomatic and military interest. These interests, complex and sometimes contradictory, are all reflected in the American proposals at Caracas. Some mining and fishing groups have persuaded Congress to draft legislation that would, if enacted, pre-empt international decisions on crucial issues. Wisely, Congress has not acted on this legislation. The United States, as much as any nation, needs the cooperation of others on the high seas. It can hardly expect to get such cooperation—indeed, its example will only breed conflict—if it acts alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Ossification and Russia

It would be odd if the Soviet Union were immune to trends that are so clearly visible in other parts of the world. The only question is how easily the system is going to be able to cope with them. It would, however, be a mistake to exaggerate the degree of ossification in the Soviet Union. While the regime screws down the clamps on obvious dissenters, it is in some ways less ruthless and less sure of itself than it was. It makes concessions to internal and external pressure groups, and often shows signs of reaching decisions by committee and compromise. This is a sign of weakness by former standards, but if it is true that tough governments can bring about their own destruction it may also be true that less tough govern-

ments allow some seeds of regeneration to sprout in the interstices of power.

—From The Times (London).

#### Portuguese Territories

Gen. Spínola's speech [on decolonizing Portugal's African territories] officially breaks with a long tradition of immobilism, and it contributes to the dynamics of a necessary peace and a desirable cooperation. In this sense, it is fair also to qualify it as historic. The obstacles, numerous and complex, which mark the route of the Portuguese territories' accession to an authentic independence are not yet overcome. But the movement toward peace seems irreversible.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

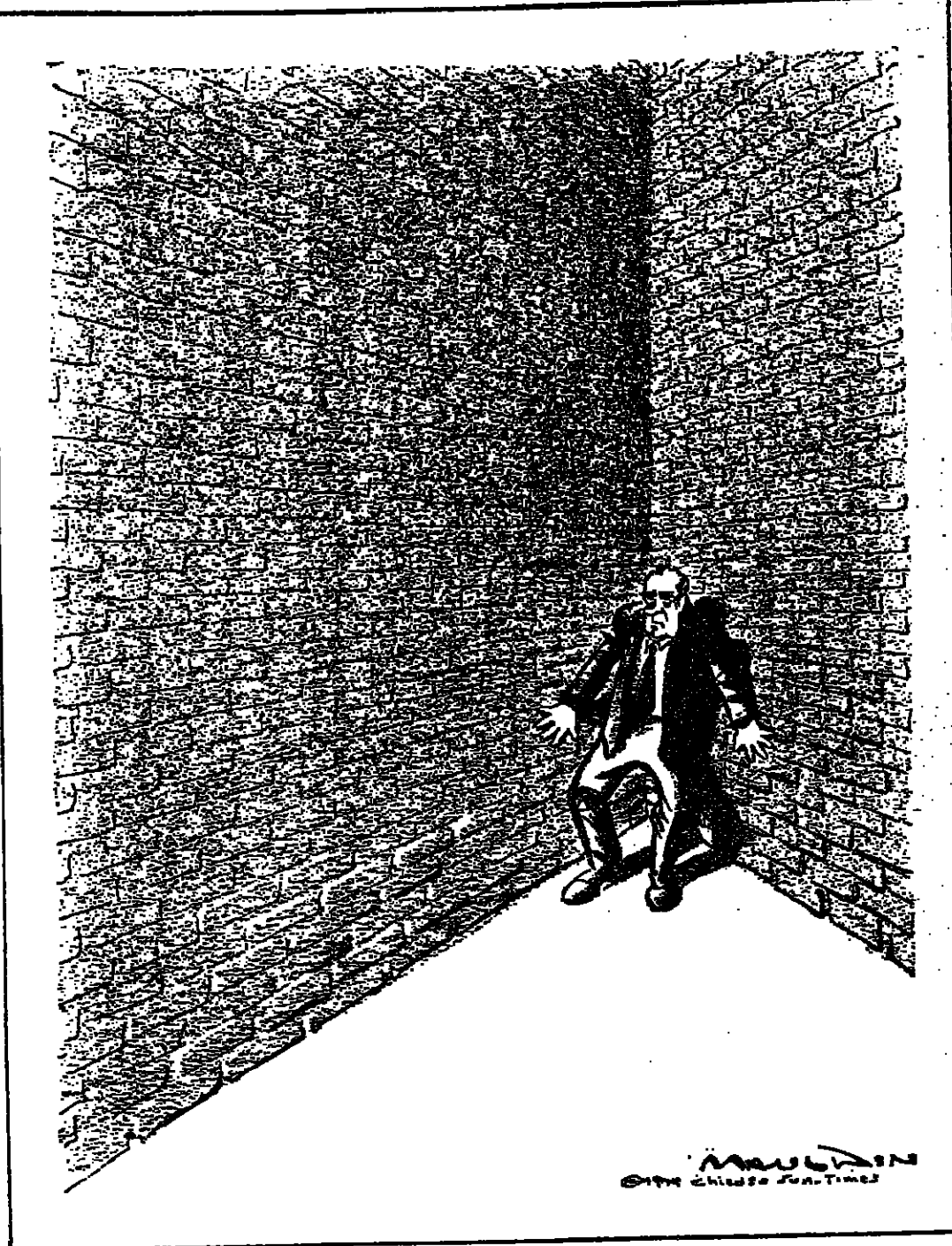
July 31, 1899

PARIS—Peasants of Mesnil-en-Xanthois are performing "Mystère de Jeanne d'Arc." They play in a large wooden structure of 2,000 seats. The orchestra consists of village maidens playing soothing music on piano, guitar and mandolins. The play of nine acts is remarkably well-written and it perpetuates the memory of the inspired Maid of Orleans. The costumes and scenery are historically correct.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1924

NEW YORK—Many Wall Street houses are sending representatives to Europe to promote international trade. Their agents are touring Germany and other countries examining the field. It is foreseen that stabilization abroad, particularly of the currency systems, will result in a great impetus to the commerce. American bankers are using sound U.S. credit structure and huge gold reserves to meet the competition.



## All's Better That Ends Well

By C.L. Sulzberger

HEADQUARTERS, Allied Forces, Southern Europe.—Although the Cyprus crisis is still not over, it is likely its negative short-term impact will eventually be exceeded by the long-term benefits produced for the NATO and U.S. position in the Mediterranean.

If present developments progress as expected, the political defeat suffered by the Soviet Union in Egypt, depriving its air force and fleet of some previous facilities in the east Mediterranean, may well be transcended by the improved strategic outlook for the West coming in the wake of a brief interregnum war.

Democracy has been restored in Greece after a seven-year jolt of military dictatorship. This would not have come so abruptly had not the departed junta been replaced by a junta with a sturdy, rare even by its own standards. Democracy has likewise been strengthened in Turkey by that country's success in the Cypriot showdown. And whatever comes in Cyprus itself, once true peace is restored there, can only be welcomed by NATO.

#### Vantage Point

Naples is a useful vantage point from which to judge this affair since it is here that AFSOUTH (acronym for NATO's most important Mediterranean command) is located. Of the five nations whose forces are commanded by AFSOUTH, two (Greece and Turkey) have just been at war.

A third (Britain) is directly involved in Cyprus where it maintains bases; a fourth, the United States, provides the Sixth Fleet on which the Mediterranean relies in case of war; and the fifth, Italy, is wholly exposed during any serious conflict in this famous inland sea.

For an instant it looked as if only Russia could benefit from the Cyprus affair. However, Moscow acted with prudence and propriety and made no move to upset the uneasy balance when Greece and Turkey, deployed some NATO-committed forces to face each other.

The paramount gain for the West has been in Greece. The return of the civilian Caramanlis government, led by a strong man and experienced ministers, is an overwhelming plus. NATO should soon set about restoring the Greeks to the status of full political partnership.

#### Junta Disliked

American military help had been canceled by a Congress which heartily disliked the junta. It can now be hoped that either the current aid bill can be given a last-minute amendment from the floor or that an amendment may be tacked to some other pending bill to avoid delay in restoring assistance.

The Greek forces need beefing up. Some of their best officers were eased out by the dictatorship. But it is hoped here that the previous vigor can be restored to NATO's southeastern (Greek-Turkish) sector.

Maneuvers are scheduled to be held early this autumn by Greek, Turkish and U.S. units; and a decision must soon be taken whether to carry them out. There is hope the answer will be affirmative to reassert allied unity to Moscow.

Two other military factors are the necessary return to Turkey of Greek officers and men with-

drawn from NATO subheadquarters and installations there and also reaffirmation of U.S. support for homeporting of naval units near Athens. This arrangement was made against normal Navy tradition (which favors rotating ships) when the Defense Department told its admirals they could no longer maintain more than 12 aircraft carriers for budgetary reasons.

#### Change in Spain?

As a result it would have been impossible to honor the American commitment to NATO of two carriers available for any war—unless one was homeported, thus keeping it in the area at less cost. The project was carried out, but Congress hitherto rejected because it disliked the Franco regime. Now, as a matter of fact, there is hope that relatively soon a democratic government can succeed Franco in Spain and possible homeporting

agreements may be made with that country.

As for Cyprus itself, once tranquility is established, the worst that could happen, in NATO terms, is that it would return to its pre-crisis policy of nonalignment. Despite an inexplicable Washington prejudice against President Makarios, that wily archbishop-politician has quietly winked at anti-submarine air patrols from British bases on the island.

He also allowed a couple of hundred U.S. marines to disembark and remain there a few weeks when the space they occupied on an American carrier assigned to remove obstacles from the Suez Canal was required for demining equipment and crews. All in all, as seen from Naples, the silver lining that must ultimately emerge from the Cyprus cloud will prove more significant than the cloud itself.

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## Polygraphs, Anyone?

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Every now and again you hear talk about lie-detector tests. It lacks for a while, and then usually subsides. Talk of it is an expression of a general mood of skepticism.

It is now revealed that in a moment of acute concern over the apparent disestablishment of government secrecy, President Nixon summoned two aides and suggested that they come up with a classification so secret that only numbered copies of the supercharged documents would be put into circulation, to men and women whose names were recorded. Then if a particular secret leaked, everyone whose name appeared in the ledger as having had knowledge of that document would be lined up, as if to receive a vaccination from a doctor, and given a lie-detector test. The idea, as we know, did not flower. Instead, a few papers were inscribed and the plumbers were recruited.

Last summer prominent newspaper antagonists to former Vice-President Agnew agreed editorially that the leaks against him were damaging, and that they violated his constitutional rights. Under that kind of pressure, 134 Justice Department employees, including all the prosecutors, signed affidavits swearing that it was not they who were leaking the information to the press. But no lie-detector tests were administered and one cannot reasonably conclude other than that at least one of these gentlemen was lying.

#### A Proposal

A few weeks ago Dr. William Shockley wrote to make a quite startling proposal. We were to engage in an exchange of opinion on television, and he suggested that before the program began, he be wired up by a polygraph expert. It would require then only a short explanation to the viewing audience, that if they saw the indicator humming along behind Dr. Shockley, out of his line of sight, while he spoke, suddenly bolt up across the solid line, why then Dr. Shockley was telling an untruth. I did not invite Dr. Shockley to make the arrangements because I do not see that "truth" or "untruth" enters into what Dr. Shockley was invited to discuss. But the idea intrigues me, and one naturally wonders about its practicality.

#### Rely on Evidence

The main trouble, of course, is that to ask someone to do it is to register your disinclination to take his word for something. I take it that a more sophisticated trouble is that some people do not react as neatly to a polygraph as others. This is so less in response to such questions as, "Did you rob the bank?" as to such questions as, "Did you leak the information about Agnew to the press?" The mind is infinitely subtle, and one supposes that a practiced self-server would quickly decide that "leak" was not the right word for what he had done; and so on. So that we probably will not arrive at a handy mechanical means by which to judge whether people who do not know what the truth is, are telling the truth.

Which means that we shall have to rely on evidence. Which means that such evidence has got to be collected. Which means sifting. And surveillance. And, yes, under certain circumstances, bugging. One wonders: Would it be more or less humiliating to a member of the staff of the National Security Council to be told that his telephone would be tapped (by a bonded tapper), or that he would be expected to take a polygraph test once a month and reply to specific questions?

The challenge, of course, is to avoid having to do either. That is the mood, when people suggest that lie detector tests be standard equipment on talk shows. Come to think of it, maybe Sony could merchandise an attachment which would let us flick on a "Truth Switch" when listening to our favorite news commentator or politician. If he turns red on the screen, he is fibbing. But that is for Walker Percy's next novel.

### An Assessment

## Moscow Arms Talks

By Paul Nitze

WASHINGTON—For those who have seriously hoped for long-term, balanced and effective limits on offensive strategic nuclear arms, the Moscow summit talks may turn out to have been a decisive, negative turning point. There are three considerations: what was agreed, what was not achieved, and what President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger have said about the strategic-arms part of the talks.

The agreements covered three matters: A treaty prohibiting underground weapons tests exceeding 150 kilotons; amendments to the anti-ballistic missile treaty under which both sides would be limited to one rather than two ABM sites; and an agreement that the delegations of the two sides will meet promptly to begin negotiation of an interim agreement on limiting offensive nuclear arms extending through 1985. The first two would appear to accomplish little of strategic importance and the third would appear to acknowledge a serious setback to previous hopes.

#### Not Permanent

What was not achieved was a permanent agreement to replace the first interim agreement on offensive arms, an objective that the two sides at the last summit meeting in Washington in 1973, had set themselves to accomplish this year. Nor was it possible to secure agreement on an equitable partial measure limiting deployment of the new family of Soviet offensive strategic-weapons systems.

The President in his television appearance on his return from Moscow said that new patterns were emerging between the United States and the Soviet Union "that hold out to the world the brightest hopes in a generation for a just and lasting peace that all can enjoy." The accomplishments at Moscow would appear to warrant a more modest appraisal.

The proposed treaty to prohibit underground tests requires Senate ratification—undoubtedly has positive political aspects. There was, however, inadequate time in Moscow to work out agreed criteria to distinguish between nuclear-weapons tests and peaceful nuclear explosions, and agreed measures to assure adequate means of verifying such a distinction. This task remains to be accomplished.

Furthermore, the strategic value of an agreement not to test after March 15, 1976, weapons of a yield greater than 150 kilotons—the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT—is doubtful. The Russians have tested, or will have tested by the starting date of the ban, warheads they need for their new family of offensive weapons.

#### Tests

What would be cut off would be subsequent weapons tests above that threshold. A principal purpose of such tests would appear to be further improvements in the ratio of the explosive power of a warhead to its weight.

The strategic significance of such improved ratios for a force having the large throw-weight potential of the Soviet missile force is not readily apparent, while such improved ratios could be significant for a force with smaller throw-weight. (Throw-weight is the weight a missile can carry to a target.)

As for the proposed amendments to the ABM treaty, there are again certain positive aspects: One ABM site on each side would appear to be better than two. However, the defense either of a nation's capital or of an international ballistic missile site field limited to 100 ABM interceptors is not of major strategic significance. The risk in the ABM treaty is rather the difficulty of distinguishing between an ABM interceptor and a modern surface-to-air-missile (SAM) interceptor. From that standpoint, the radar complexes around Moscow have a greater strategic potential than do those at Grand Forks, N.D.

What gives greater grounds for concern, however, is the summit decision that the delegations of both sides will track, direct their efforts not toward negotiating a permanent agreement limiting offensive nuclear systems to replace the interim agreement but toward negotiating a limited agreement covering the period to 1985.

This decision would appear to undercut the positions taken by the U.S. delegation at Geneva under presidential instruction and to favor the Soviet position.

In essence, the United States sought in Geneva, a permanent agreement based on the concept of equality, or essential equivalence, in basic verifiable limitations on those offensive weapon systems whose principal role is strategic, with a provision not to

circumvent the agreement through the deployment of other nuclear systems not specifically limited. To avoid the necessity of the United States building up to Soviet levels to achieve essential equivalence, the United States delegation proposed phased reductions to lower levels.

#### Soviet Strategy

I believe the Soviet strategy is to deal with each segment of the problem piecemeal, nailing down one piece after another in a manner favorable to Soviet interests and using all effective measures—diplomatic, propagandistic and through enhanced military capabilities—to bring pressure on the United States to settle for such piecemeal agreements.

Among the issues the Soviet side considers already settled are the inequalities in numbers of launchers and silo dimensions provided by the interim agreement and their right to put multiple warheads on a substantial proportion of their more numerous and larger missiles.

The current interest in a threshold nuclear-test ban (the treaty involving underground tests), agreement to forego a second ABM site, and a limited agreement to cover the period to 1985 is consistent with such a piecemeal strategy and with inhibiting a U.S. response to the imminent deployment of the Soviet Union's new and much more effective family of offensive strategic systems.

In the absence of any agreement by the Soviet side to substantially alter its past positions—and there have been no indications of such a change in small prospect of the continuing Geneva talks and with some making progress toward a balanced and substantially helpful outcome.

In his news conference in Moscow, Mr. Kissinger implied that the responsibility for lack of greater progress rested equally on both sides, which "have to convince their military establishments of the benefits of restraint." During the 30 years since I first became associated with the inter-ference between foreign policy and domestic policy, I recall no instance when a secretary of defense or the Joint Chiefs of Staff failed to respond to a valid presidential order.

Any implication that the specialized advice of those legally charged with giving it cannot be overridden by presidential or congressional decision based on a broader range of responsibilities, that it should be molded to fit the views of higher authority or should be withheld from those entitled to it, I would find novel and contrary to our theory of government.

Furthermore, it is my judgment that the U.S. defense establishment, because of its particular national security responsibility, has been more deeply concerned that there be balanced and effective arms-control measures than other parts of the government.

Paul Nitze, recently resigned from the U.S. strategic-arms delegation in Geneva. This article was written for The New York Times.

### Letters

#### Cyprus Solution?

As an American citizen of non-Greek origin, married to a Greek and resident in Greece for many years, I have often wondered if the best solution of the festering Cyprus-Turkish problem would not be an agreement similar to the 1923 Exchange of Populations between Greece and Turkey—promulgated by two of the world's great statesmen, Eleutherios Venizelos and Kemal Ataturk—and the 100,000 Turkish residents of Cyprus be exchanged for a similar number of Greeks resident in Turkey?

And let anyone be appalled at the thought of the dislocation of 200,000 individuals, let it be stated that in 1923, 1.5 million Greeks in Turkey were exchanged for the same of 1 million Turks living in Greece. And peace reigned, and treaties of commerce and friendship were signed.

Mrs. JOYCE ANTONIADES, Athens.

#### The Good Book

A couple of months ago you published an article on profanity (JHT, May 27) which contained the statement that the Bible "is replete with swear words." I've been having a good look, and can't find any. Can anyone enlighten me?

SONIA HEMINGWAY, Lyons.



FILMS

# Director Marguerite Duras—a 'Barbarian'

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 30 (UPI)—Henri Langlois, curator of the Cinéma Français and eminent film historian, says that the cinema is a 19th-century art, but all the great creators of the cinema were born before 1900. But what about younger directors? "They are barbarians," Mr. Langlois says. "I have no prejudice against barbarians, but I am against them."

Marguerite Duras, a woman with a high literary reputation, author of many novels and plays, turned to movie directing. Would one possibly describe her as a barbarian? But, as a filmmaker, she boasts of it: "I don't know anything about cinema but technicians claim this is an art that is unburdened with tradition. I am capable of achieving great work."

She has just finished shooting her seventh film, "India Song," an adaptation of her book, written at the request of Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, London. As specified in the published volume, it is a text-for-film and screen. It will be produced by Claude Remy as a play for a season in Paris with the actress Valentina Corti in the lead.

"India Song" was shot in 16 millimeter film and will run for an hour and a half. "A commercial director would have required months for the shooting, but I did it in 14 days only because the whole crew was so enthusiastic about the work," Miss Duras said. "This is her second or third film; the first was 'Woman of the Ganges.' I now understand how one becomes fascinated with color."



Marguerite Duras and cameraman Bruno Nuytens during the shooting of "India Song."

Erica Leonard.

ed with color." The Centre National de la Cinématographie subsidized the production. The cast includes Delphine Seyrig, Michel Lonsdale, Claude Magnin and Didier Flamand. "Though my films are frequently shown on foreign TV—on the BBC, for example—they are still ignored by

the French ORTF. Live interviews with me are forbidden on French television for political reasons." She regards militating for the feminist cause as her duty. "Women have been manipulated by men," she declares. "They must become conscious of the political aspect of male domination, though I must admit that being a woman hasn't hampered me as a filmmaker. On the contrary."

The "new situation" is what one might call the cinematic form she is seeking to impose, which is to the screen what the *nouveau roman* is to contemporary letters. The Duras narrative is a unique example of cross-references in which time and space are combined by an inner logic. Often, to deduct the significance of some of her situations, a critical passkey is required. This places an uncommon burden on the average movie-goer, automatically limiting the audience. In this Miss Duras is an experimentalist, striving to broaden the scope of her medium. Her abiding theme, she says, is effect of passion on women, seen in a pessimistic mirror. "The world is in ruins," she often repeats.

A small-framed, energetic woman with a gentle round face, Miss Duras sat in a Montparnasse bistro not looking crushed by "the world in ruins." She speaks about the enthusiasm of the young people who followed the shooting of "India Song," her doleful aside contrasting with her cheerful mien. Then, a shadow: "When a woman kills herself it is always in the emptiness of an afternoon... after the washing-up." But a moment later she is talking about housework, her pride in her homemade jam and how her son is enjoying his vacation in Morocco.

She has a house near Versailles which she used for the site of her film "Nathalie Granger."

Miss Duras will spend August editing "India Song"; the entire project is to take less than two months. Here may be the 20th-century style of cinema, making the work of the earlier "barbarians" as passe as "The Great Train Robbery."

Kenneth Tynan, the brilliant dramatic critic and inventor-producer of "O! Calcutta!" is about to embark on a career as cinematic "author," threatening to deliver the porno film to end all porno films—which might be an excellent idea.

He wrote the script himself and will make the film in France, with shooting beginning in September. The title is "Our Lives with Alexis and Sophie." The story concerns two couples who live for some weeks under the same roof. Robert Stephens, the well-known London actor, is the only player who has yet signed for the film. "I'd describe it as high, sophisticated comedy, filthy chamber music," said Mr. Tynan.

At the Grand Palais on Tuesday, Saturdays and Sundays from 10:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., there is a film program on Jean Miró. At the Musée National d'Art Moderne there is an audio-visual program on the tendencies of contemporary art. (to Aug. 5).

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

### Plays

"The Burnt Flowerbed," written in 1952, was one of Ugo Betti's last plays. Intelligent, seduced by Paul Aaron, the work at the Roundabout Theatre is tantalizing and something of a tease, says Mel Gussow. Betti's interest is more social and moral than political. He was a judge as well as a playwright. "The Burnt Flowerbed" about guilt and responsibility, studies the misuses of power and weighs the psychological and initial underpinnings of moral and it does so in a play that is a suspense play. Giovanni, the protagonist, was once a legitimate ruler and is now an illegitimate ruler of ideals and illusions. His former comrades insist that they need him as a symbol of unification. Actually they use him as a sacrifice, spite his ingrained cynicism, Giovanni realizes that, just as he can manipulate destiny, he

### Films

"Tough," written, produced and directed by Horace Jackson, gives the generation gap sincere but simplistic treatment. "As a dramatization of a rebellious black youngster's need for love and understanding from his bickering middle-class parents, his schoolmates and his white teacher, it states his case honestly but superficially," says A. H. Weiler. "The emotion generated is rarely equal to the drama's good intentions." Weiler praises the performance of Dion Gossitt, Christopher Townes and Petra Pienas as the youngsters as "natural and convincing," but of Renny Roker and Sandy Reed and Rich Holmes, the parents and teacher, he says, "they appear to be performing, not feeling, their shocks and anguish."

## Shallots, Scallions, Onions and Injustice

### WAVERLEY ROOT

number of food plants have suffered from the injustice of ignorance of their botanical relationships. Shallots, scallions, onions, they are the same thing, you believe others, neither of them exist.

Uphouse Candolle, in his *Reign of Cultivated Plants*, insisted that the shallot was not a rare species, but simply an old onion; since his book was published in 1833, this could be down to outdated information. This excuse cannot be offered for the 1961 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary which disposes summarily of the shallot by defining it as "an onion forming a thick basal portion without a normal bulb as a result of disease, attacks of insects or unfavorable environmental conditions."

Another esteemed reference book proffers the information that shallot is a native of the Middle East, unknown to the ancients and first brought to Europe by the Crusaders, who discovered it in Asia, from which it came to Europe. This is a lie, as the shallot, whose name is a closer to Ascalon, and in same breath it quotes as authority for the Ascalon origin by the Elder, who, if I am mistaken, antedated the Crusaders. (So did Charlemagne, included in the list of vegetables he wished to see developed in his kingdom one which was the shallot—unless he had been the shallot—unless he was the shallot.) That the shallot is different, and that both are known to the ancients, is to be established by a plot of Martial, which reads:

If curious age relax the nuptial knot,  
Thy food be shallots, and thy feast shallot.

It is true that one translator of Martial has substituted the word "mushrooms" for "shallots," but it may be suggested that this was a desperate attempt to reconcile Martial's statement with the translator's mistaken assumption that shallots and shallots are the same thing.

### Distinctions

The fact is that both shallots and shallots exist, and neither is the same species as onion, *Allium cepa*. The shallot

is *Allium fistulosum*, the shallot *Allium acedolatum*. The easiest way to distinguish between them is to propagate from seed, and the shallot as bulb producing, propagated by division; but a disorderly nature, which frequently baffles human attempts to arrange its creations in neat categories, occasionally makes hash of these distinctions.

Ascalon, one of the five royal cities of Canaan, the birthplace of Herod the Great, was indeed known for an onion-like plant 3,000 years ago, but nobody knows whether it was the shallot or the scallion or something else—maybe only the common onion, which the same area produces today, though Ascalon has disappeared. In any case, both plants took their name from Ascalon, via the Low Latin *ascalonum*, which may have originally covered both the shallot and the scallion. This became *escallone* in Old French, which became *eschaloigne* or *eschaloigne* in the 12th century, and in Taillevent's 14th-century "Vivander," *eschaloigne*. This may have been the point at which it diverged, becoming *shallot* for the shallot, from which English made shallot, and *scallion* for the scallion. In the other direction, the Anglo-French *scallion* moved through the Middle English *scallone* to scallion. The Italian *scalogno* appears to have covered both plants (it also means a certain type of fig).

Take the shallots first. Whatever may have been grown in Ascalon, by the time Pliny got around to writing about it, the best shallots were reputed to be those of Megara, in Greece. Ovid, who seems to have shared Martial's opinion about this vegetable's effect on virility, advised, "Eat the white shallots sent from Megara" for its aphrodisiac virtues. The shallot may very well have grown in Ascalon, but it is a native of Central Asia, not Asia Minor, having originated in Siberia and perhaps also in Kirghistan; the origin of the shallot is doubtful.

The shallot is much like the onion, but it produces, instead of one large bulb, a cluster of little ones. Delicate stomachs can cope with it more easily than with either the onion or garlic; shallot salt is said to have tonic qualities

for the anemic. The flavor is more subtle than that of the onion: "It perfumes without asserting itself," wrote the 19th-century French author Charles Monselet. Shallots are the soul of that remarkable sauce known as *beurre blanc* (white butter), and they enter also into *Bearnaise*. It is impossible to make a good piquant sauce without shallots, according to Alexandre Dumas.

### Young Onions

The shallots you buy on the market are often not shallots at all, but young onions pulled up in the spring before they have time to form bulbs; the shallot is consequently sometimes called the green onion, adding an element of confusion to the identification of these plants. Since this name is also a synonym for the scallion, confusion is increased by the fact that while most shallots multiply solely by means of small bulbs detached from the parent stock, the Jersey shallot (called in French the onion shallot, *échalote-pignon*), develops from seed the only one which thus imitates the shallot.

The scallion has a counter-exception—the St. James scallion (*échalote Saint-Jacques*, *Allium fistulosum*) produces no seed, and therefore unlike the other shallots, but like the shallot, is propagated by division alone. It has stiffer, thicker, more numerous and coarser tasting leaves than the commoner scallion, whose flavor in any case is less subtle than that of the shallot—or the chive, which also gets into this picture. This is because a peculiarity of the chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*) is that it has a hollow stem; and so has the scallion, as is indicated by its scientific name, *Allium fistulosum* (*fistulosum* = hollow).

The scallion might be described as an onion which does not form a bulb: the base of the stalk develops only a slight swelling. The attempt to distinguish the scallion from other members of the same group of plants has been pursued doggedly by the French, who created a category called *cive* (academically) or *ciboule* (popularly) for members of the onion family which do not form bulbs: the scallion is *cive* or *ciboule*, the chive *ciboule* or

*ciboulette*. This laudable effort was partly defeated, once more, by nature, for while the *ciboule commune* is bulbous, it has developed a variety with a coppery skin enveloping a bulb, which has had to be named the *ciboule commune à bulbe*, or the bulbless bulb, which does not make much sense.

### Other Names

Other names for the scallion are, in the French countryside, *brélette*; in German, *Frühlingszwiebel* (spring onion), and in English the spring onion, the green onion or the Welsh onion. Webster's dictionary, curiously enough, which denies that the scallion exists, grants it its scientific name, *Allium fistulosum*, under this alias.

A few cousins of these plants are difficult to place accurately. The Canadian catnip (*in French, the grande ciboule*) is probably classifiable as a shallot; it produces tiny bulbs, excellent for pickling. But is the Egyptian shallot (*échalote d'Égypte*) a shallot? Or a kind of garlic, since it is also called Spanish garlic in French and giant garlic in English? Or an onion (in German it is the rye onion *Rockenbolle*)? Or is it, as some experts suggest, a sort of leek? In any case its scientific name is *Allium schoenoprasum*.

The German *Rockenbolle* has entered French as *rocambold* (and English too, for that matter). Fongion du Terrail chose *Rocambold* for the name of the hero of a prodigiously successful 19th-century work, "The Exploits of Rocambold," no doubt to take advantage of the figurative meaning the word had acquired in French, that of the liveliest or spiciest element in any situation, in obvious analogy with the character of this food. From this point, *rocambolique* in French progressed to describe bad practical joking, and finally to characterize the extravagant or the incredible. The shallot under its more common name provided a title for a novel of Montaigne which appeared just before World War I, "L'Échalote," by Jeanne Landru. And just to affirm the affinity of this family of plants for creativity, the chive gave a heroine and a name to an opera for which Reynaldo Hahn evidently desired to suggest a rustic atmosphere. "Ciboullette."

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## an Deficit Payments es in June

Trade Surplus  
at in 6 Months

O. July 30 (AP-DJ).—The United States recorded its sixteenth consecutive month of a trade deficit in June, but last statistics released today by the Commerce Department show that the deficit was not as large as feared. The deficit was \$1.1 billion, or 0.3 percent of the \$360 billion of goods and services imported.

The deficit was the smallest since May 1973, when it was \$1.0 billion. The deficit was also the smallest since the first half of 1973, when it was \$1.0 billion.

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## Asian Dollar Market Showing Signs of Strain

Singapore Slows  
Influx of Banks

By John Quinn

SINGAPORE (NYT).—Singapore's location, political stability, tax advantages and other economic inducements have transformed this island republic into the undisputed hub of Asia's dollar market—the Oriental version of the Eurodollar market.

The dollar market, which has quadrupled in size since 1971 to about \$8 billion, but signs of strain are beginning to appear.

Singapore's growth as an international money center has indeed been awesome. The old-fashioned street stalls of the Chinese and Indian money changers along Shenton Way have been replaced by skyscrapers built to accommodate the Western-style offices of dozens of European, Japanese and U.S. banks.

To bring in banks and money, the Singaporean regime of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has cultivated an image of political stability, courted expansion-minded foreign companies, liberalized immigration rules for banking personnel and eliminated a withholding tax on earnings from foreign-owned deposits (gaining an important advantage over Hong Kong, which still imposes a 15 per cent tax).

No Reserves Needed  
Singapore has also done away with reserve requirements and exchange controls on overseas dollar deposits, lowered income taxes and stamp duties on merchant banking transactions and licensed 46 banks to do business in offshore dollars.

As a result, dollar suppliers, including multinational corporations active in this area, have begun using Singapore instead of auto-

mobile banks in London. So have many dollar borrowers, including governments, all along the Pacific rim of Asia from Korea to Malaysia.

The Monetary Authority, which regulates all financial activity here, seems determined to keep expanding the capital market. There are plans to add still more financing institutions, develop a bond market, upgrade the level of sophistication in the securities industry and begin listing over-

seas stocks on the local exchange.

Thus, the boom-town atmosphere that pervades in the financial community has not disappeared altogether. But signs of strain are beginning to appear. Many bankers are now saying that the money market here is clearly facing its first major test.

For one thing, the 18 merchant banks are finding it a lot harder to package the syndicated loans that have been their bread and butter. Also, with the stock market depressed more than 50 per cent below its 1973 high, corporate underwriting—another important source of merchant banking profits—has practically come to a halt.

The most pressing concern at the moment, though, is the inflow of money needed to keep the banks active and profitable. In recent months Japan has tended to be a net borrower rather than a supplier of Asian dollars, and the flow of interbank funds from Europe has shown signs of dwindling.

Appendix of Euro Mart  
Arie Heeringa, a vice-president of the Bank of America's Asian currency unit, says: "We are, in effect, an appendage of the Eurodollar market, a net importer of funds. And it has been disturbing recently to find that money which normally would have come here from Europe has been staying at home. In London they have been saying: 'Oh, yes, Singapore. Well, that's a bit far away right now. We'd feel better keeping these dollars in Europe.'"

While conceding that imported Eurodollars are pivotal for the local capital market, Mr. Heeringa said he expects no difficulty in obtaining funds to meet his commitments between now and the end of the year. He acknowledges that lately the Bank of America and a few other banks that deal both locally and in offshore dollars have been able to take in Arab oil money, lend it to Japanese and other banks in the region, and increase their profits.

The problem is that a large share of Singapore's banking business consists of consortium loans that involve anywhere from five to 25 smaller participating banks—many of which are not the recipients of large sums of cash from the oil-producing states.

The big banks here that are receiving oil money are growing reluctant to assume the risk of writing huge new loans without taking in other banks as partners.

Borrowings of about \$25 million, rather than the hard-to-assemble \$300 million packages, make up much of Singapore's Asian dollar business. But even smaller loans are starting to feel the squeeze.

Italian Prices Up 1.4%  
In June, 16.8 in Year

ROME, July 30 (UPI).—Italy's consumer price index for June rose 1.4 per cent over May and was 16.8 per cent higher than a year ago, the central institute of statistics said today.

Food prices were up 1 per cent over May, the cost of nonfood products rose 2.9 per cent and services 0.4 per cent. Compared to June 1973, food cost 13.7 per cent more, nonfood products 26.1 per cent and services 11.3 per cent.

The assertion that consideration was given to firing Mr. Dattel was attributed in the Gerling press statement to Mr. von der Goltz.

Mr. Dattel said that by the end of April there was a loss of 400 million DM and that this was known to all interested parties in the bank.

He said that after the loss became known, Gerling group finance chief Anton Weller ordered an increase in Herstatt's foreign exchange activity.

The Gerling statement said that Jean Herstatt discovered a loss exceeding the bank's liable capital by 60 million DM on June 11 and an additional loss of 450 million DM five days later and as soon as this was verified Hans Gerling reported the bank's position to the authorities.

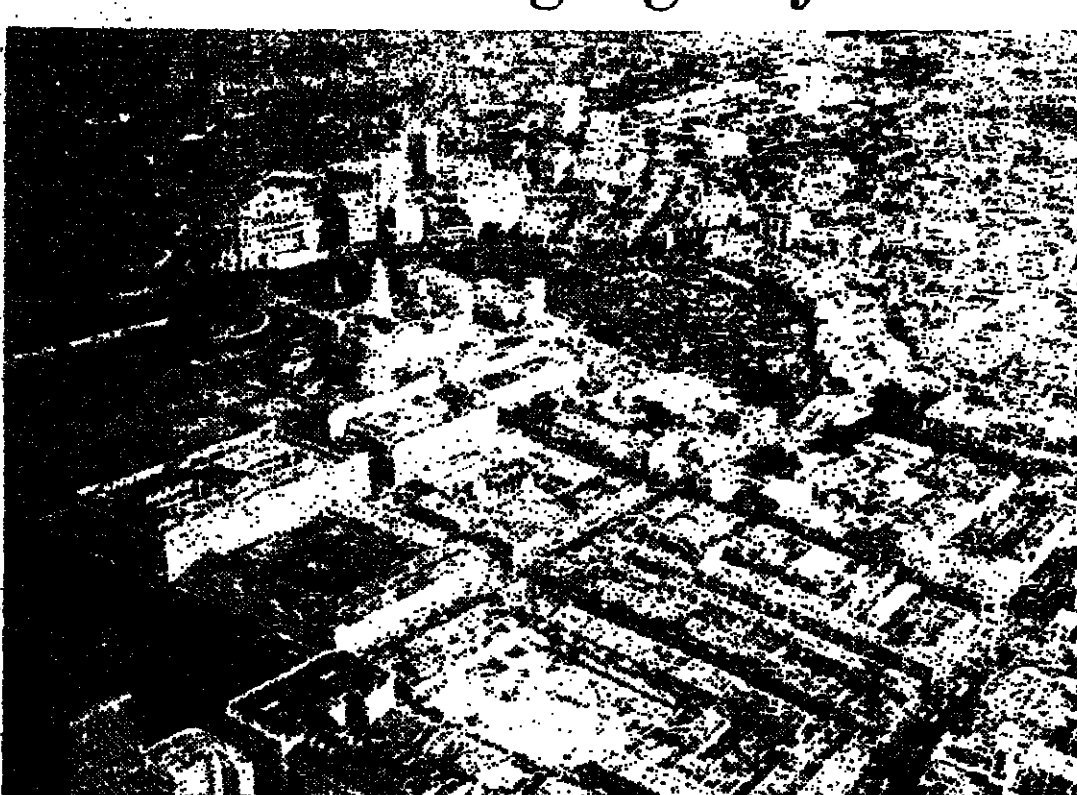
Mr. Dattel charged in a television interview that his supervisors knew about his losses as early as the end of April and that he was ordered to increase his activities on the market.

His statement contradicted a press release issued last week by the Gerling group of companies that indicated Hans Gerling and general partner Jean Herstatt did not find out about the losses until June 11. The Gerling group is headed by Hans Gerling.

Mr. Dattel portrayed Herstatt as a bank that "lived" solely off its foreign exchange earnings and that carried out a "consciously active" dealing policy involving more than 50 billion deutsche marks of turnover a year.

Bankhaus Herstatt was ordered into liquidation by West German authorities shortly after they found it had lost at least 477 million DM in forward foreign exchange dealings.

In the interview, Mr. Dattel disputed an assertion that Jean Herstatt and Bernhard Graf von der Goltz, a high-ranking Herstatt executive, had considered firing him after they discovered in January that he was involved in a number of unrecorded transactions. He said that he was named on January as a deputy director as a reward for his services in foreign exchange.



An aerial view of Singapore's center, the hub of the Asia dollar market.

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## Stein Revises Outlook on Inflation

Burns Rules Out Early Shift  
In Restrictive Credit Policy

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns today ruled out any slackening of current tight money rates until "the tide of inflation turns itself out."

Mr. Burns, in a strong defense of Fed monetary policy, said that tight money and credit is necessary along with a reduction of federal spending and other measures to end inflation.

Carrying the same message to Congress was President Nixon's outgoing Economic Council chairman, Herbert Stein, Mr. Burns testified before the House Banking Committee and Mr. Stein appeared before the Joint Economic Committee.

Mr. Burns said present monetary policy had resulted in a growth rate of about 6 per cent over the past year in the money supply, which he said "is still too high for the stability of average prices over the longer term."

But moderation in the growth rate of money and credit supplies must be achieved gradually to avoid upsetting effects on the real economy," he said.

"A return to price stability will require a national commitment to fight inflation this year and in the years to come," he said. "Monetary policy must play a key role in this endeavor and we in the Federal Reserve recognize this fact."

He added that "we cannot realistically expect any lasting decline in the level of interest rates until inflation is brought under control."

The Fed chairman also reiterated his view that the federal budget must be brought into "better balance" if the inflation problem is to be solved and interest rates "brought down to reasonable levels."

Favors Budget Surplus  
He said he would favor a federal budget surplus "at a time like this" when inflation is high.

Mr. Burns also said he has been "unhappy" with the extremely rapid growth in business loans this year by commercial banks. He noted that in the first quarter such loans climbed at an annual rate of 23 per cent and spurred at an annual clip of 23 per cent in the second quarter.

"I have been disturbed by this rapid advance in this sector," he said. "In his testimony, Mr. Stein said the rate of inflation in the last half of the year will be higher than previous estimates."

Underlying the suspicion that harder times lie ahead is an awareness that not all of the lending to date has been of the prudent variety. Edward de Jong, a former Singapore banker who now manages Asiam Capital Corp. in Hong Kong, says:

"Lending standards out here have been lowered to a dangerous extent. Some people have used Asian dollars to try to make a name for themselves, and some of the loans that have been made would make your hair absolutely stand on end."

Although Singapore's growth has slowed since the oil crisis, direct investment in new plants remains high, unemployment is low and the overall economy, as Mr. de Jong notes, "is still as solid as a rock."

Michael Wong Pakshong, the Monetary Authority's managing director, indicates, however, that the government is taking steps to slow down the influx of banks. Its past policy of come-one, come-all has brought in offshore and full service banking institutions and regional and representative offices of banks from more than 20 countries.

"Now we're asking new applicants if they really want to come here or if it's only for the leader," he said.

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## Price Decline On Big Board Led by Autos

Ford to Cut Spending  
By Up to 8% Next Year

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP).—Prices deteriorated slowly again on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 5.32 to 755.57 after declining 34.28 points in the three previous sessions.

Volume totaled 11.28 million shares, about equal to yesterday's turnover of 11.56 million shares. Analysts attributed the steady decline to high interest rates and inflation.

Ford Motor, which said it plans to reduce capital spending next year by up to 8 per cent—most of it in the United States—fell 1.18 to 44.12.

General Motors slumped 2 to 41.14, after reporting sharply lower quarterly earnings earlier this month. Chrysler, whose profits also fell, dropped 1.38 to 58.2.

Norfolk & Western Railway lost 2 to 57.58. It said its operations could be completely shut down if a strike by electrical workers was not halted soon.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange, with the index off 0.71 to 78.41. Giant Yellowknife, among the volume leaders, dropped 1.38 to 19.12.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 0.19 to 70.95.

Bond markets took yet another battering following Arthur Burns' statements to the House Banking Committee.

The market, which has been laboring under the Fed's tight monetary policy for over a year, took his comments as a sign that the Fed would move to tighten money supply over the coming months.

Selling, and falls, were again concentrated in the longer-dated issues, with losses in this area ranging to one 1/2 point in government securities and 1 1/4 points in corporates.

Profit-taking produced an erratic market on the Chicago Board of Trade. After successive gains in recent weeks most commodity contracts opened higher, but fell sharply in early trading. Soybeans and corn opened at the limit and declined sharply, but regained strength to close at mixed levels.

In New York silver, copper and platinum slumped down the daily limits.







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46	4.10	Seaport Co					56	4.10	Seaport Co					56	4.10	Seaport Co													
47	4.10	Seaport Co					57	4.10	Seaport Co					57	4.10	Seaport Co													
48	4.10	Seaport Co					58	4.10	Seaport Co					58	4.10	Seaport Co													
49	4.10	Seaport Co					59	4.10	Seaport Co					59	4.10	Seaport Co													
50	4.10	Seaport Co					60	4.10	Seaport Co					60	4.10	Seaport Co													
51	4.10	Seaport Co					61	4.10	Seaport Co					61	4.10	Seaport Co													
52	4.10	Seaport Co					62	4.10	Seaport Co					62	4.10	Seaport Co													
53	4.10	Seaport Co					63	4.10	Seaport Co					63	4.10	Seaport Co													
54	4.10	Seaport Co					64	4.10	Seaport Co					64	4.10	Seaport Co													
55	4.10	Seaport Co					65	4.10	Seaport Co					65	4.10	Seaport Co													
56	4.10	Seaport Co					66	4.10	Seaport Co					66	4.10	Seaport Co													
57	4.10	Seaport Co					67	4.10	Seaport Co					67	4.10	Seaport Co													
58	4.10	Seaport Co					68	4.10	Seaport Co					68	4.10	Seaport Co													
59	4.10	Seaport Co					69	4.10	Seaport Co					69	4.10	Seaport Co													
60	4.10	Seaport Co					70	4.10	Seaport Co					70	4.10	Seaport Co													
61	4.10	Seaport Co					71	4.10	Seaport Co					71	4.10	Seaport Co													
62	4.10	Seaport Co					72	4.10	Seaport Co					72	4.10	Seaport Co													
63	4.10	Seaport Co					73	4.10	Seaport Co					73	4.10	Seaport Co													
64	4.10	Seaport Co					74	4.10	Seaport Co					74	4.10	Seaport Co													
65	4.10	Seaport Co					75	4.10	Seaport Co					75	4.10	Seaport Co													
66	4.10	Seaport Co					76	4.10	Seaport Co					76	4.10	Seaport Co													
67	4.10	Seaport Co					77	4.10	Seaport Co					77	4.10	Seaport Co													
68	4.10	Seaport Co					78	4.10	Seaport Co					78	4.10	Seaport Co													
69	4.10	Seaport Co					79	4.10	Seaport Co					79	4.10	Seaport Co													
70	4.10	Seaport Co					80	4.10	Seaport Co					80	4.10	Seaport Co													
71	4.10	Seaport Co					81	4.10	Seaport Co					81	4.10	Seaport Co													
72	4.10	Seaport Co					82	4.10	Seaport Co					82	4.10	Seaport Co													
73	4.10	Seaport Co					83	4.10	Seaport Co					83	4.10	Seaport Co													
74	4.10	Seaport Co					84	4.10	Seaport Co					84	4.10	Seaport Co													
75	4.10	Seaport Co					85	4.10	Seaport Co					85	4.10	Seaport Co													
76	4.10	Seaport Co					86	4.10	Seaport Co					86	4.10	Seaport Co													
77	4.10	Seaport Co					87	4.10	Seaport Co					87	4.10	Seaport Co													
78	4.10	Seaport Co					88	4.10	Seaport Co					88	4.10	Seaport Co													
79	4.10	Seaport Co					89	4.10	Seaport Co					89	4.10	Seaport Co													
80	4.10	Seaport Co					90	4.10	Seaport Co					90	4.10	Seaport Co													
81	4.10	Seaport Co					91	4.10	Seaport Co					91	4.10	Seaport Co													
82	4.10	Seaport Co					92	4.10	Seaport Co					92	4.10	Seaport Co													
83	4.10	Seaport Co					93	4.10	Seaport Co					93	4.10	Seaport Co													
84	4.10	Seaport Co					94	4.10	Seaport Co					94	4.10	Seaport Co													
85	4.10	Seaport Co					95	4.10	Seaport Co					95	4.10	Seaport Co													
86	4.10	Seaport Co					96	4.10	Seaport Co					96	4.10	Seaport Co													
87	4.10	Seaport Co					97	4.10	Seaport Co					97	4.10	Seaport Co													
88	4.10	Seaport Co					98	4.10	Seaport Co					98	4.10	Seaport Co													
89	4.10	Seaport Co					99	4.10	Seaport Co					99	4.10	Seaport Co													
90	4.10	Seaport Co					100	4.10	Seaport Co					100	4.10	Seaport Co													
91	4.10	Seaport Co					101	4.10	Seaport Co					101	4.10	Seaport Co													
92	4.10	Seaport Co					102	4.10	Seaport Co					102	4.10	Seaport Co													
93	4.10	Seaport Co					103	4.10	Seaport Co					103	4.10	Seaport Co													
94	4.10	Seaport Co					104	4.10	Seaport Co					104	4.10	Seaport Co													
95	4.10	Seaport Co					105	4.10	Seaport Co					105	4.10	Seaport Co													
96	4.10	Seaport Co					106	4.10	Seaport Co					106	4.10														

High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				
1420 Abby Glen	34	33 1/2	35 1/2	825 Alcatraz	15	15	15	498 Tecoco	C	58	58	58
11253 Abnihil	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	300 Teaco	C	80	80	80
1200 Adams	11	11	11	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	501 Teadevis	C	43	43	43
300 Acres Ltd	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10 Texaco	C	43	43	43
100 Agri	10	10	10	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
4750 Alta Gas A	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
4750 Alta Gas A	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
124 Alta Cont	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Amalgamated	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
241 Amintex	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Argus C pr	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
4611 Bank N C	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
504-56 Bell Canad	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Bell Canada	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2000 Bells	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2000 Bells	5	5	5	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
500 Bralor Res	35	35	35	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Bralor Res	35	35	35	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2490 Brimoda	47	47	47	253 Alcan	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9

High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				
825 Alcatraz	15	15	15	4750 Revlon Prp	130	124	124 - 3	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
253 Insurgim	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1000 Scouts	5	6	6	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
4750 Alta Gas A	5	5	5	2753 Shell Can	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
124 Alta Cont	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	600 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Amalgamated	5	5	5	498 Signet	5	5	5	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
241 Amintex	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Argus C pr	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	498 Signet	5	5	5	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
4611 Bank N C	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
504-56 Bell Canad	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Bell Canada	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2000 Bells	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2000 Bells	5	5	5	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
500 Bralor Res	35	35	35	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
100 Bralor Res	35	35	35	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
2490 Brimoda	47	47	47	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9

High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				High Low Last Chge				
498 Tecoco	C	58	58	4750 Revlon Prp	130	124	124 - 3	498 Tecoco	C	58	58	58
300 Teaco	C	80	80	1000 Scouts	5	6	6	300 Teaco	C	80	80	80
501 Teadevis	C	43	43	2753 Shell Can	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	501 Teadevis	C	43	43	43
10 Texaco	C	43	43	600 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10 Texaco	C	43	43	43
121 Ticon	N	9	9	498 Signet	5	5	5	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9
121 Ticon	N	9	9	1000 Seltcon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	121 Ticon	N	9	9	9

1073 Brumac	5	14	48	40	-10	400 Loeb A	375	310	310	-10
500 Budd Auto	5	7	47	7	7	1280 ASL Ltd	5	54	24	26
200 Burns Fds	5	14	11	11	11	4500 Masdon	5	54	24	26
2300 Cal Pow	5	23	23	23	23	180 M L Mills	5	23	23	23
12300 Camilo	5	14	15	15	15	500 Martign	5	14	14	14
4700 Canamco A	5	23	23	23	23	500 Mc Lorie	5	23	23	23
100 C Paks C	5	20	20	20	20	2300 Microcyst	5	490	490	25
197 Can Perm	18	15	15	15	15	349 Moore	5	49	49	4
1000 Can S	5	23	23	23	23	580 Murphy	5	49	49	4
100 C Cablex	5	12	12	12	12	485 Noranda A	5	30	30	1
5365 C Imp Bank	5	24	24	24	24	485 Noranda A	5	23	23	27
1000 C C	5	23	23	23	23	725 Orchan	408	420	420	5
1501 CIL	5	22	22	22	22	1000 Orlan	5	22	22	22
738 Cdn Tire A	5	22	22	22	22	875 Oshawa A	5	5	5	5
100 Cdn Urine	5	8	8	8	8	1603 Pampour	5	15	14	14
3100 Canam	270	270	270	270	270	1000 Pampour	5	15	14	14
2500 Cassar	5	6	6	6	6	1650 Patsco	5	19	19	19
2000 Ceege	5	6	6	6	6	1650 Patro N V	5	19	19	19
7000 Chemco	5	23	23	23	23	1655 Petrolina	5	19	19	19
1000 Chiffard	5	14	14	14	14	2000 Pexco	5	23	23	23
3200 Cdn Oil	717	143	143	143	143	100 Place P	5	19	19	19
820 C Holder	5	5	5	5	5	13750 Que Shurg	7	74	74	74
1000 C I	5	17	17	17	17	2000 R Royalt	5	11	11	11
200 C Ramber	290	290	290	290	290	300 Reed Orl A	5	6	6	6
3630 Can Distrib	5	4	4	4	4	23 Reichhold	5	25	25	25
4000 C Gas	5	14	14	14	14					
1300 Comest	450	450	450	450	450					

4300 Dickinson	5	97 1/2	100	11350 Algoma	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10
4300 Doriseco	5	98 1/2	100	170 Albetos	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10
11200 Dorey Store	5	99 1/2	100	2121 Bank Aloni	5	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	10
1241 Du Pont	5	30 1/2	30 1/2	118 Bombar	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10
11000 East Mall	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	1097 Brisco	5	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	10
23250 Emiza	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	11420 Gen Indust	5	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	10
12901 Falcon C	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	6000 Canon	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	10
1918 Falcon	5	38 1/2	38 1/2	6099 Can Bath	5	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	10
1206 Fed Ind Ltd	5	38 1/2	38 1/2	1480 Dom Tepl	5	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10
12000 Feltz	5	10 1/2	10 1/2	12000 Frac	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	10
2940 Gen Masec	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	1521 Inasco	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	10
2900 Gendex	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	12000 Inasco	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	10
2900 Gendux	5	20 1/2	20 1/2	2000 Mason B	5	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	10
12000 Gid Sds	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	2700Pac Co	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	10
1023 Gt W Life	5	57 1/2	57 1/2	4000 Price Co	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	10
12023 Greyhous	5	16 1/2	16 1/2	100 Roland A	5	0 1/2	0 1/2	0 1/2	10
12023 Halar	5	16 1/2	16 1/2	1000 Royal	5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	10
325 Hambra C	5	30 1/2	30 1/2	400 Royl Trusta	5	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	10
2633 Haulderson	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	400 Stenborg	5	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	10
1464 Hayes D A	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	1000 Tricor	5	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	10
360 Houston D	5	17 1/2	17 1/2	1000 Zellers	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10
2620 H Bay Co	5	16 1/2	16 1/2						
575 Huron Eri	5	21 1/2	21 1/2						

Midday Indicated Prices			
Dollar Bonds		Convertible Bonds	
100-Ann 7 1/2-87	74 1/2	Ameco 4-87	71 1/2
100-Ann 8-86	92 1/2	Ameco 5-88	111 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-86	89 1/2	Amc Top 5-88	89 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-87	91 1/2	Amc Top 8-88	91 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-88	89 1/2	Beairste 6-87	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-89	87 1/2	Beairste 6-88	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-90	85 1/2	Beairste 6-89	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-91	83 1/2	Beairste 6-90	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-92	81 1/2	Beairste 6-91	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-93	79 1/2	Beairste 6-92	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-94	77 1/2	Beairste 6-93	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-95	75 1/2	Beairste 6-94	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-96	73 1/2	Beairste 6-95	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-97	71 1/2	Beairste 6-96	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-98	69 1/2	Beairste 6-97	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-99	67 1/2	Beairste 6-98	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-00	65 1/2	Beairste 6-99	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-01	63 1/2	Beairste 6-00	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-02	61 1/2	Beairste 6-01	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-03	59 1/2	Beairste 6-02	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-04	57 1/2	Beairste 6-03	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-05	55 1/2	Beairste 6-04	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-06	53 1/2	Beairste 6-05	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-07	51 1/2	Beairste 6-06	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-08	49 1/2	Beairste 6-07	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-09	47 1/2	Beairste 6-08	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-10	45 1/2	Beairste 6-09	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-11	43 1/2	Beairste 6-10	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-12	41 1/2	Beairste 6-11	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-13	39 1/2	Beairste 6-12	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-14	37 1/2	Beairste 6-13	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-15	35 1/2	Beairste 6-14	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-16	33 1/2	Beairste 6-15	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-17	31 1/2	Beairste 6-16	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-18	29 1/2	Beairste 6-17	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-19	27 1/2	Beairste 6-18	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-20	25 1/2	Beairste 6-19	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-21	23 1/2	Beairste 6-20	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-22	21 1/2	Beairste 6-21	69 1/2
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100-Ann 8 1/2-27	11 1/2	Beairste 6-26	69 1/2
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100-Ann 8 1/2-31	3 1/2	Beairste 6-30	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-32	1 1/2	Beairste 6-31	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-33	0 1/2	Beairste 6-32	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-34	0 1/2	Beairste 6-33	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-35	0 1/2	Beairste 6-34	69 1/2
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100-Ann 8 1/2-37	0 1/2	Beairste 6-36	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-38	0 1/2	Beairste 6-37	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-39	0 1/2	Beairste 6-38	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-40	0 1/2	Beairste 6-39	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-41	0 1/2	Beairste 6-40	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-42	0 1/2	Beairste 6-41	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-43	0 1/2	Beairste 6-42	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-44	0 1/2	Beairste 6-43	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-45	0 1/2	Beairste 6-44	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-46	0 1/2	Beairste 6-45	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-47	0 1/2	Beairste 6-46	69 1/2
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100-Ann 8 1/2-82	0 1/2	Beairste 6-81	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-83	0 1/2	Beairste 6-82	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-84	0 1/2	Beairste 6-83	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-85	0 1/2	Beairste 6-84	69 1/2
100-Ann 8 1/2-86	0 1/2	Beairste 6-85	69 1/2
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## Tokyo Exchange

July 30, 1974

Price Yen	Price Yen
Sahi Glass 240	Nambu E. Wks. 231
and 240	Mitsui Hy. Ind. 245
Ni. Nip. Print. 224	Mitsui Corp. 475
ul Bank 400	Mitsui Co. 492
ul Photo 320	Mitsubishi 419
itachi 179	Nippon Elec. 230
onda Motor 628	Sharp 279
itrol 180	Shiseido 835
apan Air L. 1,093	Sony Corp. 1,839
al E. P. 698	Sumitomo Bk. 410
to Soap 262	Taiyo Marine 287
ry Freewery 254	Tokaido Chem. 251
Yamato 530	Tokai 225
ubota 362	Tokai Marine 490
atsu S. Ind. 423	Toray 189
	Toyota 420

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Save 50% on single

diamonds direct from the  
factory at wholesale prices

coll: 02/218.28.83

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1509 Martini Center

15th Floor

9 a.m. daily till 6 p.m.

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1000 BRUSSELS

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machinery company, possibly  
with board seat.

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